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For the Christian Secretary.

Has the Christian a Work to Perform?

Let the answer be deduced from the various facts with which we are surrounded. "I have no talent to speak in public assemblies," says one, "and therefore I do not think that it is my duty to do so; what then can I do?" All this may be very true; and on the other hand it is to be feared that there are many, very many who have a talent for this portion of religious duty, who after getting off a very excellent declamation in the prayer meeting, or offering a petition to the throne of grace, take it for granted that their whole duty is performed. So far, it is well; but let us look around, and see if there is nothing more to be done, or if there is not a work for the brother who has not a talent for public participation in such exercises.

The great adversary and opposer of our holy religion is never idle, and his emissaries are busily at work. The ball-room with its fascinations, the stage with its allurements, veiling its by scenes of lewd debauchery and disgusting wickedness behind a pompous mockery of representations of virtuous life, the gaming table, with its bewildering and soul-maddening influence, are all instrumentalities of Satan employed in propagating his cause, and building up his kingdom. Fashion also, maintains its sway, leading its votaries on in its giddy rounds, and finds willing worshippers even in the church of the living God. Added to this list of agencies which the prince of darkness employs to ensnare the young and unwary, and divert their minds from a consideration of the things which belong to their peace, is the press, that powerful engine for good or evil, which is daily pouring forth its floods of licentious and corrupt literature, to vilify the minds of the weak and thoughtless.

"But what (says the brother who pleads his deficiency of talent) has all this to do with me? what can I do to avert or mitigate this flood of evil?" Much, very much can be done by the weakest of God's people, not only by example, but personal effort and prayer. The numberless villages throughout our land, teeming with life and industry, are in a great measure made up of young people, exposed to all or many of those pernicious influences which we have named; and how few and feeble in comparison with the magnitude of the subject, are the counteracting influences brought in opposition to these soul-destroying machinations of the adversary. Much then, can the feeble brother do in the cause of his Master. He can employ his energies to lead and direct this powerful mass of intelligence to the house of God, to the Sabbath-school and Bible class, rather than waste the life which God has given them in sinful pleasures.

Is it too much to hope that by judicious management, this mass of mind might be led to prefer the soul-ennobling delights of a chaste and virtuous literature, to the disgusting emanations of sin-distempered minds? Who can compute the happy results that might accrue from a more general establishment of well-selected libraries for factory operatives? a free access to good and wholesome reading, would doubtless do much to elevate the minds of the young of this class above grovelling pleasures,—would cause them to aspire to higher attainments, and greatly add to the number of respectable citizens, and render the minds of many more susceptible to the truths of the gospel. While the Christian prays, he should also labor; while he talks, he should also act.

R. S.

For the Christian Secretary.

Revivals.

Revivals are like good news from a far country. They are bright spots in the history of the church. They are the glorious results of the golden rays of the Sun of Righteousness breaking through that dark and sombre cloud that has been hanging over and shrouding us for a few years past. Means are, and ought to be, used to originate and promote them; but the efficient cause is the Holy Spirit.

Revivals not only result in bringing many into the church, but they fill her with the milk of kindness, and render her benevolent, like her living Head. A revival that does not produce benevolence, is not of God. There is a great contrast between the religion of man and the religion of God. Man's ends in death —God's in glory. There may be excitements which are like applying a galvanic battery to a corpse. There may be the appearance of life, but it is death. It is lamentable that there are those who have made such little attainment in a knowledge of the Sacred Word, and in the divine life, that it is difficult for them to tell what is, and what is not a genuine work. To some individuals the genial and powerful operations of the Holy Spirit looks like wildfire. To others, the most extravagant and fanatical excitements look like tame fire. The holy Bible and Holy Spirit is our only guide, and not imagination and blind impulse.

The revival on the day of Pentecost is a good specimen. That was thorough, deep, powerful, glorious, and led to repentance, benevolence, and heaven, because it was produced by the energies of the Spirit attending the truth. Let our views of these blessed works of grace be graduated by that, and all will be safe.

Doubtless while we are comparatively ignorant of the character of God, the devices of Satan, the principles of the kingdom of grace, and the laws of the operations of the Holy Spirit, there will be revivals and declensions. It is to be hoped and prayed for, that the time will soon come when these refreshings will be much like the old lady's religion, who was converted under Wesley's preaching. When inquired of how she progressed in her pilgrimage, she replied, "always happy, always blessed, always filled with the love of God the year round;" and the means she assigned for it was, she prayed *once* every day.—When inquired of what time in the day she prayed, she replied, "I commence as soon as I open my eyes and pray until I go to sleep." So may we use the means incessantly, be prevalent in prayer, and look to a great Saviour for great things, and we shall see greater things than we have seen; even refreshings of the Holy Spirit the year round. May the Lord hasten it in his time.

CH'S. FERGUSON.

Bristol, April 29.

The Paptist Martyrs of 1575.

AN HISTORICAL FRAGMENT.

BY THE REV. B. EVANS.

Every day is throwing new light upon the great events of the past. From various causes, we are able to form a more accurate estimate of the transactions of our ancestors than those who immediately succeeded them. We can in spirit mingle with them, and from the increasing light which history is shedding upon the social and moral condition of many of those early brethren in this country "of whom the world was not worthy," we can understand their difficulties, and more fully appreciate the noble triumphs many of them won. In few instances is this more remarkably the case than in that interesting company of Christian sufferers mentioned at the head of this paper. The detail in the pages of our historians is very brief, but, happily, more abundant materials are within our reach. All our writers concur in stating, that those brethren had fled from the Low Countries, to escape the misery to which the avowal of Baptist principles exposed them. "We had to forsake our friends," says one of the sufferers, "our country, our possessions, on account of tyranny, and fled as lambs from a wolf, only because of the pure evangelical truth of Christ, and not for uproar's or faction's sake, like those of Munster, whose views are an abomination, of which we have been slanderously accused." Most of them settled in London, with the hope of protection, and for some time pursued their calling in peace. But this was of short continuance.—Popery had altered only in name. Its spirit was rampant in episcopal bosoms, and history has given a full record of its fearful deeds.—These simple-minded people soon felt its power. They had continued to meet for exhortation and prayer, and sought the edification of one another in the Lord. The morning of the Sabbath had dawned, and these devoted servants of Christ sought their accustomed place of worship. Doubtless it was some retired house, or an upper room in which they met for holy service. What elevated feelings would animate them! What a conflict between hope and fear! How pure, how tender, but how unearthly, the devotion of such a meeting! What a power of principle they would unfold! All the dignity of Christian manhood would be seen. They knew the power of suffering; they were prepared again to brave its fury, if necessary, for the truth. Imagination will realize more than this, as by an effort it tries to identify itself with this little band of Christian disciples. The hour of trial was at hand. "It happened," says a deeply interested witness of their subsequent sufferings, "on Easter, the 3d of April, A. D. 1575,* that thirty Anabaptists, of both sexes, had assembled together in a house near Alligator,† on the road leading to Spiegelzhof, for the purpose of mutual exhortation and prayer; but, being detected by the neighbors, they were nearly all taken then to prison, by so small a guard that some could easily have escaped, if they could have felt liberty of conscience to do so." Noble men! Even your mistakes proclaim your greatness. The names of five of them are preserved. They deserve to be remembered. They were, John Pieters, Henry Terwoort, Garret Von Byler, John Von Stranton, and Christian Kemels. From the custody of the sheriff they were soon transferred to the tender mercy of my Lord of London. Their final examination was at the episcopal palace. Ignorant of the language, the Bishop was assisted on this momentous occasion by a French and Dutch minister. Their reconciliation to the Dutch Church, and the cure of their pestilential heresy, was the avowed end of this imposing procedure. The usual course was adopted here. Blandishment and terror were mingled. The episcopal smile was first exhausted, and then came the terrible frown. These sturdy confessors were assured that their recantation would have the most healthful influence upon the state of their souls, and be hailed as a special token of God's great goodness by the whole Church; whilst the alternative in this world would be banishment or death, and in the future hopeless misery. The following graphic description is from the pen of Von Boler himself, and will show us the nature of the charge upon which these holy men were tried, and throw a gleam of light upon the mode of their proceedings :—

"When we came before the Bishop there were present. *Master Joris,*‡ James de Koninck, John de Rodemaker, two members of the Council, and a French clergyman. We were placed before these lords, and their servants, who propounded four question to us, to which we were to give either an affirmative or a negative.

"'1. Whether Christ did not assume his flesh from the body of Mary?'

"We replied, 'that he is the Son of the living God.'

"'2. Whether infants should not be baptized?'

"'We cannot understand matters so, for we read nothing of it in the Scriptures.'

"'3. 'Whether it was lawful for a Christian to attend to, or discharge the duties of a magistrate's office?'

"We replied, 'that our conscience would not suffer us to do so; but we considered the magistracy as a minister of God, for the protection of the servants of God.'

"'4. Whether a Christian was allowed to take an oath?'

"We again replied, our conscience would not now allow us to do so, for Christ said, 'Let your communications be yea, yea, nay, nay.' We then kept silent. The Bishop said that our misdeeds were very gross, and we could not inherit the kingdom of God. O Lord, avenge not! The Bishop then remanded us to prison. A young brother who was first interrogated, boldly confessed the truth, and was on that account sorely accused, and led to Westminister, where he was imprisoned by himself. This caused us much grief."

Some additional information may be gathered from an interesting letter written by a country man of these persecuted saints, to his mother, then resident at Ghent. She was a woman of great piety, and had requested her son to supply her with all the information he could procure. His name was Somers, and a resident in London, member of the Dutch church there, and subsequently, on his return to his native land, raised to the highest honors of the State.§ "It is probable," he says, "that I am better acquainted with the circumstances than the generality of people, inasmuch as I have had frequent intercourse with them, and have received information from all of them: so I cannot forbear giving such an account of it as accords with the extent of my information in reference to the matter. In connection with which, I send you a copy of their confession; on account of which some died and others are retained in prison." We have given this, that our readers may see the trust-worthiness of his narrative.

On their return from their examination to their place of confinement, Mr. Somers says, "That ten or twelve of them made their escape as they were aware of the danger to which they were exposed, and perceived the fine opportunity of escape that presented itself; the guard consisted but of one or two individuals. The whole of them, however, in the course of two or three days, returned to the prison, partly in order to acquit their bail, who were bound in the sum of £100, and partly because the Bishop, as a man of honor, promised with an oath, that he would set them all at liberty in the course of five or six days if they would return; but if not, the rest should remain in prison till Candlemas."

The dreary solitude of their prison-house was soon disturbed by their officious opponents. Again and again they were visited by many Netherlanders, and twice they were summoned into the augnst presence of the London pontiff. To one of these visits the following extract refers: "When we were all lodged in prison, came Master Joris, and said, if we would join the church he would set us at liberty—for these are the Bishop's orders. But we contended valiantly for the truth in Christ Jesus—for he is our Captain and none else; upon him we put all our confidence."‖ These means, sooner or later to some extent, were successful. For soon "after this, five of the men were converted (thro' much disputation with these Netherlanders who belonged to the church) before they were condemned as heretics; nevertheless, they were placed before a rostrum in St. Paul's church-yard, in a large assembly of some thousands of Englishmen, and a bundle of fagots was laid upon each one's shoulder, as a sign that they deserved to be burnt. In addition to which they inflicted many other injuries and ignominy upon them, though the Bishop had promised that he would set them at liberty without any incumbrances, if they would only sign the four articles, but the event proved the contrary. This transpired the 25th of May, A. D., 1575."¶

The form of recantation may be seen in Crosby and Ivimey.** Both say it took place in the Dutch church, Austin Friars.—But the account of Somers *is* the more probable, and is, moreover, confirmed by Fuller.†† This partial success inspired the Bishop and his Dutch colleagues with hope, and they renewed their efforts to win the remainder to their faith. For the fourth time, they were called before the priestly tribunal. It was, says Von Byler, "On Whitsuntide morning we were chained two and two, and led before the lords. When we were brought before them, they presented the same four questions, urging us to subscribe to them; but we told them that we would abide by the word of the Lord. We were then remanded to prison, and fettered as before; the women were confined at Newgate, together with a young brother; but they were all released, and transported. The young man, however, was tied to a cart and scourged and afterwards whipped out of town." The statement of Mr. Somers is rather fuller, and gives us an occasional glimpse of the tenderness with which Episcopal hands dealt with their erring brethren.—"In the course of a few days, the Bishop perceiving that the rest would not apostatize from their faith, sentenced them all to death in the ecclesiastical court-room, St. Paul's church, (as was customary with the Papistic Bishops during Queen Mary's reign, who were wont to condemn the Christians to death,) and delivered them into the hands of the civil judge; then they bound the women hand to hand, and conducted them to New-gate—the prison for capital convicts—together with one of the men which was considered the youngest and most innocent among them; but the rest of the men were conducted to their old Episcopal prison, for which reason it was supposed that the women would be executed first, even as persons came daily to threaten them and to present death to them unless they would apostatize. Hence they suffered great anguish and temptation for five or six days, supposing every day that they would be burnt; nay, on the very day that sentence of their banishment came from the court—for the bailiff came with his servant at ten o'clock in the evening, unto the prison, to take an inventory of all their property, informing them, in addition, that they should prepare for death the next day.—This he did, in order to see whether any of them would apostatize through fear; but perceiving that they all remained steadfast, he informed them that it was the Queen's pleasure to be gracious to them, and merely banish them from the country, and have the young man whipped behind a cart. Accordingly, in the course of five or six days, about fourteen women were conveyed from the prison, which is situated in the space between St. Martin's church and St. Catherine's, to the ship, by the apparitors; but the young man was whipped behind a cart, which moved on before him.—Thus they were all banished from the country, on pain of imprisonment, and reside for the present in Holland and Zealand.

"A few days after, the five men that remained in the Bishop's prison were likewise sentenced to death by the Bishop, and conveyed to Newgate, *where one of them died of wretchedness and a load of chains*; and the rest were apprehensive that they would inflict extreme punishment upon them, because they had exercised so much severity upon the women. They were also informed that the Queen and her whole Council were so highly offended at them, that no person would venture to present a petition for them, since an evil report arose, and they denied God and Christ, and rejected all government and all respect for the migistrate and civil power, as ungodly and unchristian."

Efforts, nevertheless, were made to obtain their freedom. A petition and confession of their faith, were presented to Her Majesty; but that cruel and haughty sovereign refused to listen to it, and indignantly reprimanded those through whose influence it had been laid before her. Failing in this, they laid them before the Bishop, through a noble lord. He graciously condescended to tell them how distressed he was on their account; but there was no hope of favor unless they would sign the four articles, and abjure their heresy. Hypocrisy is hateful in any form, but it is most hideous when associated with the cant of religion as seen in this pretended successor of the apostles. The substance of this confession we have, doubtless, in a document prepared by the two martyrs; as a vindication of themselves.—We select a few sentences from it, and our readers will see what it was his lordship of London condemned as heresy, and for the defence of which the writers are burnt at the stake:

"We poor and despised strangers, who are persecuted for the testimony of Jesus, desire that God may grant all mankind peace, so that they may live together in all godliness to the praise of the Lord, and the advancement of their soul's salvation. Since so many, both by writing and verbal statement, do us great injustice, accusing and charging lies upon us, I am constrained to present our belief very summarily. They do not speak to us, and do not, in a mild manner, inquire of us what our religious views are, as the Scriptures teach; but they speak all manner of evil of us, so that they increase our miseries and sufferings; and, besides, they have no compassion either on our distressed wives or helpless children."

"We seek no salvation in our works, as it is reported we do, but we hope to be saved alone through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ. Nor do we boast that we are without sin, but we always confess ourselves sinners before God. But we have to refrain from voluntary sins if we would be saved, such as adultery, fornication, sorcery, sedition, bloodshed, cursing and swearing, lying and cheating, pride, drunkenness, hatred, envy; these are the sins that the Scriptures declare, they who do them shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

"They also say, we refuse to hear the word of God because we do not go to hear the preachers of the church. To this charge we would say, that the reason we do not hear the preachers is, because the word of God constrains us to do so; because they are people not fit to attend to the sacred callings of a gospel preacher, for Paul teaches Timothy and says, 'The things thou hast heard of me, among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men,' &c. Now, if the preachers were such as the apostles required, we would cheerfully hear them—we would be the first and last in church."

"We are also accused of not being subject to the migistracy, because we do not baptize infants. To this we reply, we desire to submit to the magistracy in all things not contrary to the word of God. That we do not suffer our children to be baptized by the priests, is not done out of temerity, but we do it out of fear to God, because Christ commands believers to be baptized, for Christ's apostles did not baptize infants, but adults only, and those on their faith and confessions of their sins.

. . If it had been the will of God that infants should be baptized, he would have commanded it to be done. Christ would have been baptized in his infancy, as well as circumcised; but as it is not the will of God, therefore did he teach them differently, and received baptism differently himself."

The German and French ministers having failed in their disputations to convince them of their errors,‡‡ and the efforts of many, both German and English, amongst whom was the celebrated John Fox,§§ who addressed a letter to the Queen on their behalf, proving abortive, preparation was made for executing the diabolical sentence. "Orders were issued," says Somers, "from the court to the sheriff or bailiff of London, to execute the two oldest, according to their sentence. One of whom, Jan Pieters, was a poor man, upwards of fifty years old, and had nine children. His first wife was previously burnt at Ghent in Flanders, on account of her religion, and he had married a second wife, whose first husband had likewise been burnt at Ghent for his religious principles. But these two had fled into England on account of persecution, on supposition that they could live there and enjoy liberty of conscience without being exposed to any danger; which circumstance he represented to the Bishop, and desired the favor of removing from the country with his wife and children, but he could not obtain it. The other, called Henry Terwoort, was a handsome and respectable man, twenty-five or twenty-six years old; a goldsmith by trade, and had been married eight or ten weeks before he was apprehended."

On Tuesday, the 19th of July, the work of preparation for this *auto-da-fe* was commenced in Smithfield. The scenes which had been so familiar in the last reign, were about to be reacted. The massy stake soon rose in the midst, whilst the chained heaps of faggots, and other materials, proclaimed to the passers-by that the horrid work of death was at hand. Early in the morning of Friday, the prisoners were visited by the officers of blood. The morning light had scarcely scattered the last remains of darkness, as they left their gloomy cell for ever. Pieters, as he was led in his manacles, said to those around him; "This is the way the prophets went, and Christ our Saviour which was the case ever since the days of Abel."‖‖ It was scarcely six o'clock, when these noble confessors, being fastened to the stake, "were miserably burnt to ashes, without having been strangled, and without powder, according to the custom at Smithfield, where they used to burn the people who professed our religion."¶¶ The unhappy fate of these good men had no unfavorable influence upon their companions still in prison. They continued firm and steadfast, with the daily expectation of submitting to the same punishment. "Luke and I endeavored, if possible, to get them out of prison four days after the execution of the others; we even prevailed upon them, through much conversation, to sign the confession, in the hope that the Bishop would be satisfied with it. Having read it, he found it good throughout; but he will not receive them into favor unless they sign the first four articles without contradiction, and join the Dutch church; which they are determined not to do, even if they perfectly agree with us in doctrine; since thereby they would condemn those that had been executed, and all the rest of their comrades who died or still live in the same faith, and would confess that they had been seduced by the devil, the spirit of lies and error, to this damnable heresy, of which they declare that they are by no means convinced in their own consciences, but that they are much more assured of their salvation in Christ, the very God and very Man; they would, therefore, as they say, provoke God in the highest, if they should speak contrary to the testimony of their own consciences.

"Hence, we know of nothing else than that they will have to suffer the same punishment that was endured by their partners, the more especially as they attempted to break out of prison, having filed off an iron bar of the window, for which cause they are kept more closely in bonds, than at any former time, and may consider themselves fortunate if an early and preferable death should release them from the great distress and misery of the prison—for they lie separate from each other, so that they cannot afford each other any consolation, and no one dare converse with them or. the pain of immediate imprisonment."*** I will only add to this somewhat lengthy detail, that one of the prisoners, Kemels, met his fate during his confinement in his damp and gloomy cell; but that happily the others, after a somewhat lengthy confinement, were permitted to breathe the air of liberty. An ample detail of these proceedings will be found in the Dutch Martyrology, a copy of which, we hope, will speedily be in the hands of most of our readers. It will be found to throw much light on many points of our early history, and should be read by all anxious to form a correct estimate of men, who have nobly prepared the way for us. Excuse this closing allusion.—*London Bap. Mag.*

* The 16th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth—ED.
† Aldsgate. Fuller, Church Hist.
‡ Probably the minister of the Dutch church.
§ Benedict's History of the Baptists, pp. 313, 314.
‖ Byler's Letter. ¶ Somers's Letter.
** Crosby, i. 69. Ivimey, i., 103, 104.
†† Church Hist., Cent. xvi., 164.
‡‡ Somers. §§ Vide Ivimey, vol. i. ‖‖ Byler.
¶¶ Ib. *** Somers.

LORDS AND LADIES.—The titles of "lord" and "lady" are of Saxon origin. "Lord" is from "la-ford" (loaf-giver,) and he was so called from his maintaing at his own expense a number of retainers or dependents. "Lady" is called from "laf-dian" (loaf-server,) because she cut and served round the bread to the guests.

HUMBUG.—This frequently used word is a corruption of "Hamburg." When war prevailed on the Continent, so many false reports were fabricated at Hamburg, that one would signify his disbelief by saying, "You had that from Hamburg;" and thus "that is Hamburg," or "That is Humbug," became a common expression of incredulity.

THE LAST OF CAPT. COOK'S COMPANIONS.—There is at present residing in Southampton an old man, named Wade, the last survivor of Capt. Cook's companions in his voyage round the world. He is 99 years of age, in possession of all his faculties, was present at Capt. Cook's death, and himself received a spear-wound from one of the islanders.

BREWERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A return to Parliament has just been printed showing that on the 10th of October last, there were 2,507 brewers in the United Kingdom, comprising 2,257 in England, 154 in Scotland, and 96 in Ireland. They consumed in the year 19,658,052 bushels of malt.

☞ On Monday was exhibited before the Lord Mayor of London, the lady mayoress, and several of their friends, in the justice-room, the American churn, which, in ten minutes, produced four pounds of butter from four quarts of cream. The butter was washed and completed in the churn.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1850.

The New Version in Hartford.

At a meeting of ministers and members of Baptist churches of Hartford and adjacent places, held in the Lecture room of the North Baptist Church in Hartford, on the evening of May 2, 1850, to take into consideration the proposal of issuing an amended version of the English New Testament, under the sanction of the American and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. DWIGHT IVES of Suffield, was appointed chairman, and James G. Bolles clerk.

The following resolutions were offered, and after free discussion, with very interesting and impressive remarks, by the Rev. Messrs. Ives, Leach, Robins, Murdock and Turnbull, Hon. Joseph R. Gilbert, Albert Day, Esq., Deacons Waterman Roberts, and Messrs. Brockett, Burr and Williams, they were adopted with perfect unanimity.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound regret the demonstration made by prominent members of the American and Foreign Bible Society in favor of issuing under its authority an amended version of the English New Testament.

Resolved, That while we should not object to such an improvement of the present received version of the English Scriptures as would command the confidence of the learned and pious of all evangelical denominations, we have decided objections to the issuing of a version by any one denomination, evidently adapted to favor its own peculiar views of doctrine and order. And inasmuch as we are convinced that the emendations which our respected brethren in New York propose to make would, in effect, render the New Testament a more unequivocal and explicit representative of our denominational peculiarities, we must kindly but firmly oppose the measure, and thus free ourselves from any responsibility connected with it, if carried into effect.

Resolved, That in our deliberate judgment there is nothing in the position of the Baptist denomination in the United States; nothing in the principles assumed by the American and Foreign Bible Society, which makes it incumbent on us, at the present conjuncture, to undertake a work so arduous in its details, and so momentous in its results, as the proposed revision of the Holy Scriptures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Christian Secretary, and that a copy be forwarded to the President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

DWIGHT IVES, chairman.

JAMES G. BOLLES, clerk.

The Pope at Home.

After an exile of a year and a half, the Pope has ventured back to the head quarters of the papacy —Rome. From the brief accounts that have come to us, it appears that there was but little display on the occasion, and still less *real* rejoicing. The relic-venders and shopmen of Rome were glad to welcome the Pope back again, for the simple reason that there are more visitors there when the Pope is at home then there is in his absence, and as a consequence they can dispose of more of their wares. With this exception and that of the priests and cardinals, we believe there was but very little joy in Rome on the return of the Pope. The truth is, that a deep and settled opposition to popery has been gaining ground there during the whole period of his absence, and such is the hostility of his subjects to the Pope, that unless they are kept under by a strong military force, his days would be numbered at once. When the Pope left Rome there was no evidence that any one sought his life; they wished to deprive him of his temporal power only, but were perfectly willing that he should preside as head of the church. But he fled through fear, and during the brief period of the republic that followed, the people were more enlightened and made to understand more of the rights of man than they could learn in centuries under papal rule. The press was free, and the privilege was improved by the publication of republican newspapers, &c., to its fullest extent.—Bibles and standard books on Protestantism were scattered broadcast over Italy. The people read, and as a natural consequence, they became enlightened. They understood their own rights better than ever they did before, and at this moment they are more ready to defend them, should there offer a reasonable prospect of success, than at any previous period.

Even the French army is not able to keep them quiet and orderly. Assassinations have been frequent in Rome. In order to stop them the French commander issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of poignards, and that very night his own sentinel was stabbed, and a counter proclamation posted on the door of his head quarters. That there is a body of intelligent men in Rome sufficient to make another revolution under ordinary circumstances, there can be but little doubt. But the Pope will be well guarded for the present, and his life will be preserved by the aid of foreign bayonets. Such a position must be an unhappy one, but it will not always last, for on the first general outbreak of a new revolution in Europe, Rome will effectually emancipate herself from the thraldom of popery.

Illness of Dr. Judson.

The *Macedonian* for May contains the following painful intelligence respecting the health of Dr. Judson:—"We regret to state that letters from Maulmain, under date of Jan. 21, bring intelligence of the severe illness of Dr. Judson. He was attacked in November with congestive fever and dysentery, suffering, as he said, more than by any former illness. His recovery was so slow that about the first of January he undertook a voyage to the coast, but derived no permanent advantage from it. After his return he was seized with hemorrhage of the bowels, which took away all the strength he had gained, and at the date of the letter there was no sensible improvement in his condition. As a last resort, preparations were making for a voyage to Amherst.

In a brief letter addressed to br. Haswell, Dec. 21, previous to his voyage to the coast, Dr. J. says, "I was plodding on in the dictionary when arrested by the fever, and know not now when I shall be able to resume my labors. I should be glad to live long enough to finish that work on which I have spent so much time, but our times are in the hands of Him who does all things well."

☞ The Rev. WASHINGTON MONGER, requests correspondents to address him "Portersville, Ct."

The New Version in Boston.

A meeting of the friends of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held in Boston on the 25th ult., in regard to the proposed new version.—The *Watchman* of last week contained a full report of the proceedings, from which we designed to make some extracts from the speeches, but the paper is missing from our table, and we substitute the following letter to the *New York Recorder* in their place:

Boston, April 26, 1850.

Yesterday a meeting of the Life Directors, members and friends of the American & Foreign Bible Society in this city and vicinity, was held at the vestry of the Baldwin Place church, at the call of a committee previously appointed, consisting of Rev. Drs. Hackett, Stow, Chase, Tucker, and Rev. T. D. Anderson. Dr. Sharp was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Rev. T. D. Anderson, Secretary. Prayer by Rev. N. Colver.

The committee presented, through their chairman, Rev. Dr. Hackett, an exceedingly luminous and able report, which was listened to by those present with very great satisfaction, as covering the whole ground of the question considered, and was unanimously and heartily adopted. In it the measure of publishing a new version was discussed in a brief, condensed, and most comprehensive manner. The document does great credit to the very eminent scholar who drew it up, and evinces the wisdom of the selection made for that purpose. As the report will soon be in your hands, I will not attempt to give anything like an analysis of the argument it embraced, merely stating that it condemned a new version as *unnecessary, impracticable, impolitic*, and as to the new version proposed, its great defectiveness was brought to view.—These considerations were presented with great force. The report concluded with the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That, impelled by a considerate regard to the interests of the Baptist denomination, and still more by our allegiance to our common Christianity, we deliberately and solemnly deprecate the measure proposed by the President and Corresponding Secretary of the American & For. Bible Society, and therefore, as in duty bound, most earnestly protest against it, as, in our judgment, fraught with evils of uncommon magnitude.

Resolved, That, as a fitting manifestation of our views upon this subject, and of our willingness to be recognized as individually responsible for the present action, we will affix our personal signatures to the foregoing statement and protest, and allow them to be made public by any mode that may best subserve those important interests which we regard as unhappily jeoparded.

On these resolutions there was no difference of opinion, and hence no debate followed. But remarks were made by several of the brethren, affirming in a strong and decided manner their concurrence in the sentiments embraced in them. Deeply interesting expressions of their views and feelings on this subject, were made by Rev. N. Colver, Capt. Thomas Shaw, Rev. Drs. Ripley, Pattison, Hague, Stow and Church. A goodly number were present,—a majority of all the ministers in the two Boston Associations, and others, and many lay brethren. The first friend to the new version movement is, I think, yet to be found in this section. The attachment expressed to the present translation was enthusiastic and unqualified, and a change was deprecated in the strongest terms. The considerations presented by brethren in their remarks, as well as in the report of the Committee, are worthy of being circulated all over the country. Some were quite new, while others were stated in a very striking and forcible manner.

At the close of the meeting, the most, if not all present, subscribed their names to the declaration and resolutions which had been adopted, and it is expected that many others will do the same, who were not at the meeting.

Revivals.

The Rev. George Mixter, writes us from North Ashford as follows:

"We have enjoyed a very pleasant season during the winter past; thirteen willing converts have followed their Lord in the ordinance of baptism, and five others have united with the church by letter and experience; some have been reclaimed, and others revived. "The Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad."

☞ REV. B. P. BYRAM, late of Valley Falls, R. I., has entered upon his labors as pastor of the Baptist church and society in Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. Mr. B. has been pastor of the church at Valley Falls over thirteen yeass, nearly, if not quite, since its formation. During this time, more than three hundred persons have been added by baptism to the church in that village.

The New York Recorder mentions a revival at Saratoga Springs, at which fifty-two have been added to the church by baptism in five successive Sabbaths.

At Sag Harbor, we learn from the same paper, there has been a powerful revival. Between two and three hundred have been hopefully converted. Rev. Charles Ferguson labored there in the early part of the winter. After he left, the work extend to other denominations, and the Presbyterians and Methodists have shared largely in the fruits of the work.

WARREN, R. I.—A friend writes us:—"God is blessing us here also. A great improvement is evident in the spiritual tone of the church. There have been some eight or ten hopeful conversions in the congregation, and there are yet several inquirers. The Seminary, under A. M. Gammell, Esq., has been greatly blessed the past term. Over twenty are cherishing intelligent hope in Christ."

Tremont, Ill., April 17, 1850.

During the fall and winter nearly every church in this region has been more or less revived. In this place, Tremont, we have had a few mercy drops. In Washington, twenty miles N. E., there has been a happy season of refreshing, and Br. Bley has baptized a number. At Richland and Spring Bay, in Woodford county, the Lord has poured out his Spirit in connection with the labors of Br. Freeman and Br. Cramb. In Peoria the Lord has graciously visited Zion in connection with the labors of Br. Jacob Knapp. Br. Weston was able to attend the meetings, but not able to speak at all. Many hearts are sad at his affliction, and many prayers are offered up for his speedy recovery. G. S. BAILEY.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—A revival of great interest has recently been enjoyed in Amhert college. Of the present members of college, amounting to one hundred and seventy-nine, *one hundred and six* are professors of religion. Of the others, as many as thirty indulge hopes of having been converted during this revival; besides a few connected with the families who worship in the College chapel. The work has extended more or less into the town.

Receipts of Benevolent Societies.

The receipts, during the past year, of the principal religious and benevolent institutions whose anniversaries are about to be celebrated, show a gratifying increase over previous years. The aggregate is larger than was ever before contributed to the same objects during a similar period.

	1848–'9.	1849–'50.
American Tract Society	$258,300	$308,323
American Bible Society	251,870	284,614
*B. C. Foreign Missions	178,277	187,609
American Home Missionary	145,925	157,391
Am. and For. Christian Union	28,704	†45,000
Am. and For. Bible Society	39,840	40,933
Am. Baptist Home Mission	20,876	26,443
N. Y. State Colonization Soc.	12,358	18,340
	$936,150	$1,068,813

* Receipts for the last nine months.
† They somewhat exceed that sum.

Respecting the last mentioned institution, the rapid increase of its receipts affords abundant evidence of the growing popularity of its object.—Three years ago, or in 1848, they amounted to only $5,000. They had not varied much from this sum for several years previous. A similar increase has taker place in the number of churches contributing. In 1846, the number was 41; in 1847, 48; in 1848, 63; and in 1849, 126. The financial report of the American Sunday School Union, as is the case with several other Societies less important, has not yet been made out. The receipts last year amounted to $159,282; and we learn that this year there has been a slight increase.—*Jour. of Com.*

Death of a Missionary.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Rev. CYRUS BAKKER, of Assam. He died of consumption, Jan. 31st, on his homeward passage, and was buried in Mozambique channel. His widow and family are expected soon at Boston, *via* England. Mr. B. was stationed at Gowhatti. Mr. Ward, a member of Hamilton Institution, we understand, has been appointed to this station, and will sail July 1st.

Meetings in regard to the New Version.

We hear of meetings being held in various parts of the country, at all of which, a very decided expression of opinion in opposition to the new version has manifested itself. But we have not yet heard of a solitary meeting in favor of the measure. Our opinion is that the advocates of the new verson are confined principally to New York. It is important that the members of the Society in other States should be presentat at the meeting on the 22d inst. A little sacrifice of time and money seems to be demanded at this crisis. The advocates of the measure are there already, and will be at the meeting of course; it is important then, that the other side should be fully represented in the meeting, and it is hoped that every member of the Society in this State will be present. Not only should the new version be rejected by an overwhelming majority; but measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of a similar movement hereafter. It will be too much of a tax on the members to be compelled to visit N. Y. every year in order to vote down a new version of the Bible. The question should be settled now, and settled finally. Let the American and Foreign Bible Society stand on the platform on which it was founded and it will have friends enough.

FAREWELL TO CALIFORNIA MISSIONARIES.—Interesting religious services with reference to the departure of Messrs. F. E. Prevaux and L. O. Grenell, who sail for California in the steamer of June 1st, under the auspices of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, are to be held in this city to-morrow evening. The Rev. O. C. Wheeler, who went out under this society some months since, organized the first Protestant church in that Territory, and erected the first edifice for evangelical religious worship. His church is now independent, and its pastor is in the receipt of a salary of $10,000 per annum.—*Jour. of Com., Tuesday.*

TOLERATION IN INDIA.—The *London Baptist Magazine* for March contains some cheering items of missionary intelligence. "The Gospel," says the Magazine, "is not only making progress, but evidently leavening with its influence all the social relations of Hindooism. The proposed measure of Government, releasing converts from the intolerant operation of the laws of the Shaster and Koran, by which, in making a profession of Christ, they lose every earthly possession and break every earthly tie, naturally arouses the wrath of the rigid devotees of Vishnu, Siva and Mahomet. But the time is at last come when the authorities of India no longer regard the prejudices of the Hindoo as their standard of piety, and the legislation of Menu as the basis of their own."

The *Friend of India* well describes this new movement as "the great charter of religious liberty." The new law will establish the rights of conscience in India, and enable any man to profess the creed he prefers, without the fear of being thereby deprived of all the property to which he would otherwise have been entitled." This is truly a notable event in the history of religious toleration, and is fraught with important results to the cause of missions.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—James McCaffrey, an Irishman, was tried last week before the Superior Court at New Haven, for the murder of Mrs. Ann Smith, and found guilty. It will be recollected that an aged couple of the name of Smith were murdered last fall near their residence on East Rock, in New Haven. McCaffrey was in New Haven at the time—was at Smith's house on the day of the murder; talked of buying the house, and left New Haven in a great hurry after the murders were supposed to have been committed. Such was his haste, that he left his trunk behind him. A bullet mould was found in his trunk, and a quantity of powder. A bullet was found in the body of Mrs. Smith corresponding to the size of this mould. It appeared in evidence that Smith had some money in his possession. McCaffrey was arrested in Canada. The jury found him guilty of murder, and he was sentenced by Judge Church to be hung on the 2d day of October next.

WASHINGTON CITY.—A meeting has been held in Washington City, at which strong resolutions were adopted disapproving of the action of the friends of the new version in New York.

The Connecticut Baptist State Convention will meet in about six weeks; during this meeting there will be a Board meeting of the Education Society, and an appropriation of something like a hundred and twenty dollars to be made. It is to be hoped that all those churches which have done nothing for this object during the year, will not fail to make collections so as to send them up to the Convention for the Education Society at its approaching anniversary. The subscriber hopes to be present and plead the cause at the annual meeting of the Society. T. F. CALDICOTT,

Cor. Sec. N. B. Ed. Society.

RESIGNATION OF PASTORATE.—Rev. Joseph Mathias, who has long been known among our churches as the Pastor of Hiltown Baptist Church, has recently resigned his charge. For forty-five years he has ministered in holy things to the people among whom he was reared, and now having passed the goal of three-score years and ten, he retires from the active duties of the ministry, with the esteem of a large community, and the consciousness of having served with fidelity in his day and generation. Rarely does a pastorate approximate to a half century in duration, and yet more rarely does one labor for so many years with acceptance and success in the place of his nativity. —*Chr. Chron.*

THE GORHAM CASE.—The difference of opinion on the efficacy of baptism between certain members of the English church continues to be a source of trouble. The Bishop of Exeter seems determined to prevent Mr. Gorham from entering upon his living, if possible. The last arrival from Europe states that he has brought the case before a court of law. We had supposed the decision of the Queen's Court settled the business, and that the Rev. Mr. Gorham would be acknowledged by the bishop of Exeter, and enter at once upon his presentation; but the bishop is determined to resist "the powers that be." All this trouble might have been saved if the Church of England had taken the apostolic ground of admitting believers only to baptism. "If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest," said an apostle to a young convert; but we hear nothing about the baptism of infants by the apostles. Follow their example and there will be no occasion for the courts to settle disputed points in regard to these matters.

☞ The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in this city on Saturday, on his way to the East. He worshipped in the Mercer st. Presbyterian church on the Sabbath.—*N. Y. Chr. Intelligencer.*

On Monday *he* was worshipped in the streets of Boston by an immense crowd of devotees.

Mr. John Gray, one of the oldest and most respectable printers in New York, died week before last, at the age of 63. He was an active and benevolent Christian, an ardent friend of the Sunday School, his name being associated with the earliest Sunday School efforts in New York; was Vice President of the New York Sunday School Union; was one of the original members of the New York Typographical Society, and for four years its presiding officer. The Sunday previous to his death he was in Sunday School, and on Thursday was in his printing office, from whence he was taken to his house, and gradually sinking reached his end in peace. He was a member of the Oliver street Baptist church.

☞ PROFESSOR STUART has in press, and will soon publish, a commentary on the book of Daniel, in one large volume, octavo.

☞ If there is a member of the American and Foreign Bible Society in Connecticut who is in favor of the proposed new version, we should be glad to be informed of the fact; for thus far we have not been able to hear of a single individual that favors the measure.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.—The *Congregational Journal* of Concord, N. H., notices the death of the Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D., an eminent minister of the Congregational order, well known to the public as the author of several popular religious works. In the same paper we find the deaths of two more ministers recorded. Rev. Samuel D. Dexter, colleague pastor with Rev. Isaac Hurd of the second church in Exeter, died at Roxbury, Mass., April 20, aged 24 years. Mr. Dexter died earlier in life and earlier in the ministry, says the *Journal*, than any Congregational minister in New Hampshire. The Rev. James Frisbie McEwen, for some time pastor of the church in Rye, N. H., died at West Brattleboro', Vt., April 15, aged 56. Mr. McEwen was born in East Hartford, Ct., from which place his parents removed in his early life to Wethersfield, Vt.

The *Journal* closes an editorial on the death of these men with these words: "To those in the ministry who yet bear the heat and burden of the day these brethren send back the warning and exhortation: 'The night cometh! Work! work! work! Live! live! live!"

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.—Rev. T. W. Tobey and wife, who have been laboring for several years at Shanghai under the patronage of the Southern Board, passed through our city on the 16th inst. They have recently returned from the foreign field on account of the failng health of Mrs. T. and hope that her waning strength may be recruited by the balmy air of her native state, and a temporary sojourn in her early home.—*Ib.*

NOTHING STABLE BUT THE TRUTH.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian of the West* concludes a brief review of the course of Prof. Bush from his once orthodox Presbyterianism down to his present position as a Swedenborgian, with the following remark and quotation:—

I have at hand a little book, "The Life of Mohammed," written by the Rev. George Bush, A. M., published by the Harpers in 1834. It is a work of considerable merit, and well worth a perusal. I particularly commend the last paragraph of the 8th chapter to the consideration of such as are inclined to follow in the footsteps of the author, or be influenced by his later works. In the sentiment here well and truly expressed, he seems to have foreshadowed his own career and his own doom:—

"When men have once begun to swerve and deviate from the truth, no limits can be set to the degree of apostasy into which they are liable to fall. A fearful illustration is thus afforded to the law of the divine judgments, that when men under the cloak of a Christian profession receive not the love of the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness, God shall send them strong delusion that they should believe a lie, and that to their inevitable ruin."

HOMICIDE.—A melancholy affair occurred in Glastenbury last week, by which a young man named Moses C. Dunham, lost his life. From what we have been able to learn respecting it, it appears that a man named Ruell Riley, in going to and from his labor, was in the habit of crossing a field belonging to the Dunham family. The Dunhams undertook to put a stop to his crossing their field, but not succeeding, Moses and his brother placed themselves somewhere in the lot and waited for Riley on his return. When he came along a scuffle ensued, in which Moses C. Dunham and Riley fell. Riley drew a knife and stabbed Dunham. The knife reached his heart, and he expired almost immediately. Riley gave himself up to the authorities of the town, and underwent an examination on Saturday last. We find the following report of the examination in the *Daily Times* of Monday evening:

"The prosecution against Ruell Riley for the murder of Moses C. Dunham, to which we referred in our paper of Friday last, came to trial before Justice Charles Hollister, Thaddeus Welles, and Ralph Crane of Glastenbury, on Saturday the 4th inst. The accused did not call any witnesses, but relied for an acquittal upon the testimony offered by the prosecution. Upon a full hearing of the case, as presented on the part of the State, the Court were unanimously of opinion that the defendant was not guilty, and he was discharged. The case was conducted by R. D. Hubbard, Esq. State's Attorney for prosecution, and by Charles Chapman and George Merrick, Esqrs., for the accused."

REBUILDING OF THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM.—It is stated that the Jews have obtained a firman from the Porte, granting them permission to build a temple on Mount Zion. The projected edifice is to equal Solomon's temple in magnificence. Millions of money are said to have been collected for this purpose in America alone.

ORDINATION.—S. M. WHITING, a student of Newton Theo. Institution, and under appointment of the Board of the Missionary Union, as missionary to Assam, was ordained at the First Baptist church in this city, on Wednesday evening. Sermon by the Rev. E. Cushman. Mr. W. expects to sail for his field of labor about the 1st of July. We go to press too early to give particulars.

DEDICATION.—We learn from the *Baptist Register*, that the new Baptist chapel in Syracuse was dedicated on the 24th ult. Sermons were preached on the occasion, by the pastor, Rev. R. R. Raymond, and Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo. We have heard this chapel spoken of as a beautiful piece of architecture.

The new meeting house erected by the Baptist church in the village of Newburg, N. Y., was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Thursday the 11th ult.

BAPTIST BANNER.—The Rev. W. C. Buck has disposed of his interest in the *Baptist Banner* to J. L. Walker and R. Thurston. Mr. Buck has edited the *Banner* for a number of years, and was one of the oldest Baptist editors in the country. Aside from his pro-slavery principles, he was a very respectable editor, but he was too warm an advocate of slavery to suit our views.

The Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, of Wilmington, (Del.) Secretary of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, has accepted an invitation of the First Baptist church in Williamsburg, N. Y., to become their pastor.

The Universalist church in Bridgeport was burnt on Thursday night, May 2d. Insured for $2,500.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The receipts of this Society for the fiscal year just closed, exceed those of last year by $49,553.

☞ The Rev. J. B. Ballard requests correspondents to address him "388 Third Avenue, New York."

From Europe.

The steamers Cambria and Canada arrived from Liverpool last week within two days of each other. The Canada having sailed a week later than the Cambria. We subjoin the most important items of intelligence.

Cotton had advanced one eighth of a penny.—Money wrs abundant, and was offered for one and a half per cent.

No actual outbreak had occurred on the Continent; but from France in particular, the reports indicate a very critical state of affairs. The Socialists, as the elections draw near, evince the most deadly hatred towards the present government.—They have nominated EUGENE SUE as their candidate for Paris. His opponent of the Order party had not been determined upon at the latest dates.

The Cabinet of Vienna has espoused the cause of Denmark in the Schleswig controversy, and the probability of a peaceable solution is farther removed than ever.

The Pope has returned to Rome, and was well received. There is nothing new of a definite character relative to the Greek question.

In Franc the public mind appears to be almost wholly engrossed with the approaching elections, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the result, and for the maintenance of public order.—The Socialists are especially active, and under the guise of preparing for the election, have at their meetings indulged in language the most exciting, ruffianly, and irreligious.

The President, it is said, has determined to give in his resignation on the event of his not being warmly supported by the majority of the Assembly. The populace of St. Felix, with the Mayor at their head, recently paraded the streets and shouting *vive la Republique democratique et social.*

Hong Kong, Feb. 27.—The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell, sent from Peshewan, against the hill tribes, has been defeated with the loss of over one hundred men.

The Hindoo and Musselman population in the city of Megezapoor, had risen against each other, under the influence of religious fanaticism, and the city was destroyed by fire.

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1850.

The Legislature met at New Haven, Wednesday May 1. In the Senate, Hon. Samuel Ingham was called to the chair, and Hon. Elisha Johnson appointed clerk, *pro tem.* On balloting, Edward Fuller, of Kent, was chosen clerk. Messengers, door-keepers, &c., were then oppointed. Osborne & Baldwin were appointed State printers, and a resolution was adopted inviting clergymen of the city to officiate as chaplains.

The afternoon and evening was spent by the House in unsuccessful ballotings for speaker, James T. Pratt was the democratic candidate, Henry Dutton the whig, and John Hooker the free soil candidate. Mr. Pratt's vote was 108, Mr. Dutton's 95, and Mr. Hooker's 20. Mr Pratt, on several successive ballots lacked from one to three votes of an election. He withdrew his name as candidate in the evening, and the next morning Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield, was elected Speaker by majority one vote. There was no choice for clerk, and Daniel B Warner, of East Haddam, was appointed temporary clerk. Door keeper and messengers were then appointed. The two houses then went into Convention for the purpose of electing State Officers. On balloting,

Thomas H. Seymour received	122
Lafayette S. Foster	116
Majority for Seymour	6

Seven blank votes were cast.

The other democratic candidates were then elected on successive ballots.

Gov. Seymour, having been informed of his election through a committee, left Hartford, about one o'clock, escorted by the military to the depot. We learn that he was received in New Haven by a large escort, and that an immense number of strangers were present on the occasion. His Message was delivered about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. It is a brief document, and probably before this has been seen by most of our readers. He recommends a revision of the Constitution, and a more economical plan in the management of our judicial affairs.

The actual expenses of the State the past year have been $121,720,84, which sum includes the payment of $3,328,75 interest on the debt to the School-fund. The receipts into the treasury exclusive of the balance of last year's account, $20,211-96, and the sum of $12,000 borrowed of the School-fund since the last session of the Legislature, amount to the sum of $111,191,73; showing that the expenses have exceeded the current receipts in the sum of $10,529,11.

The debenture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, and Judicial expenses of the State, expecially the latter, constitute important items in our increased expenditures. The Judicial expenses alone, for the year ending the 31st of March 1850, amount to the sum of $19,004,89, showing an excess over the expenses of the same department for the previous year of $7,630,65. The average yearly increase of the Judicial expenses for six years past, has been at the rate of $2,997,39, or nearly three thousand dollars *per annum.*

He recommends that a tax be laid directly on rail roads, instead of the stock which is held in many cases by nonresidents.

The School Fund amounts to $2,076,602,75.—Distributed among the school districts the past year, $136,050. Children enumerated, 90,700; average dividend $1,50 per scholar.

The militia law, he says, is still open to improvements.

He recommends a repeal of the usury laws; a general system of free banking; the security of the homestead to a certain amount; considers the present liquor laws as susceptible of "essential modifications;" suggests the propriety of a "ten hour law." He also recommends the abolition of capital punishment. On the question of slavery he takes the side of *compromise*, and maintains, that, as the Constitution was adopted in the spirit of compromise, the same policy should now be adhered to. In closing he says:—"Open to the eyes of the Ruler of the world are all our actions, and in our feeble efforts to raise human laws to the highest state of perfection imperfect earthly wisdom and knowledge will allow, we may well with reverence invoke the blessings of Divine Providence."

FRIDAY, May 3.

Mr. Burnham offered a resolution for the appointment of select joint committee to whom shall be referred all petitions relative to the sale of intoxicating drinks. Carried. On motion of Mr. Hawley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of select committee on constitutional amendents.

Julius B. Harrison and Edward S. Cleveland were chosen clerks.

Lodowick Bill appointed Judge of Probate for the district of Lyme till the 4th of July next.

New Publications.

COTTAGE LECTURES; or the Pilgrim's Progress practically explained. Am. Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.

The suffrages of the Religious world have united in acknowledging the Allegory of the illustrious dreamer of Bedford, as one of the most remarkable productions of human genius. No book besides the Bible, has ever been so generally admired by the learned and the unlearned, or translated into so many languages, and so copiously illustrated by lectures and annotations. Few readers of the English language have not read it, and no one has read it without having its scenes stamped indellibly on his memory. The book itself needs little in the way of illustration to bring it within the comprehension of the most unlettered. It was written by a common man, and contains scarcely a sentence which the "common people" are unable to understand. Any attempt, therefore, to simplify the Pilgrim, is only gilding refined gold. The remark of the poor woman to whom Scott presented a copy of the work with his notes, that she understood "*everything but the notes*," should satisfy us that this allegory needs no elucidation. But we can conceive that familiar lectures, like those in the volume before us, may be extensively useful. There are thirty lectures, illustrated by as many different stages and incidents of the Pilgrim's wondrous journey, and yet each is independent of the rest. Every lecture has its appropriate subject, and is preceded by a passage of Scripture, as a text or motto, and a hymn, and is followed by another hymn and a prayer, adapted to the subject.

These lectures are substantially a reprint of a work published in England by Rev. Charles Overton, Vicar of Cottingham, after having been delivered to the people of his parish. We hope they may find an extensive circulation in their American dress. For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

STORIES FOR SCHOOL BOYS.
ROSA'S CHILDHOOD; or the influence of Principle.
By the author of "Home Life."
THE BAR OF IRON; or the danger of unsanctified Affliction.

These are volumes just published by the Sunday School Union. The imprint of that important Society is an assurance that there is nothing detrimental to the heart and habits of childhood in them, and an examination of them will convince any one that they are happily adapted to instruct and improve the young readers for whom they are intended.

THE LIFE OF LUTHER; with special refe
its earlier periods, and the opening scen
Reformation. By Barnas Sears, D.
S. S. Union, Philadelphia.

This is a beautiful 12mo volume of 48
containing an authentic and complete
the great German Reformer. Few me
country possess equal qualifications with
for the execution of the work he has un
and no one, we venture to say, could have
ed it with better tact and judgment than
done. His residence in Germany, during
years, his familiarity with its religious hi
literature, and especially his acquaintan
the mass of historical documents relatin
subject, which have recently been br
light, combined with his patience in the
tion and his sound discrimination in the
of his materials, afford the best guaran
faithfulness of his work. His aim has bee
sent the sturdy Reformer in his true
without attempting to conceal or to exte
faults. We see the bold and massive
the man, dressed in the light and shade
tues and the weaknesses which were so
ous in his eventful and noble life.

The work is written in a clear, vigoro
and forms an important addition to our st
ligious biographies.

The above works, with all the Union's
tions, are constantly on sale at the boo
Brockett, Fuller & Co., in this city.

JOURNAL OF THREE YEAR'S RESIDENCE
SINIA. By Rev. Samuel Gobat, now
Jerusalem. Translated from the Fre
accompanied with an account, Geograp
Historical, of Abyssinia, by Rev. S
Clark. The whole preceded by a bio
sketch of Bishop Gobat, by Robert Ba
M. W. Dodd, New York, 1850.

This is an interesting and useful vol
derives its importance not only from the
tion which it conveys respecting the long
ted country of which it treats, but equ
the illustration which it affords of the Th
system of the Missionary Institution of B
all his contests with the advocates of
Gobat confines himself to the word of G
reference to questions on which it fails t
en him, he frankly confesses his inabil
cide. It strikes us that his example, and
cess which attended his efforts among t
lative theologians of Abyssinia, comme
selves to the leaders of religious sentim
own land, and throughout Christendom.
error—the rock on which we have split—
the abandonment of the Scriptures, or
attempt to dogmatize beyond the Scrip
make the Gospel a system appealing t
rather than to Faith.

We have read the translator's sketch
sinia with great satisfaction. It prese
compendious form, the history, secular a
ious, and the Geographical position and
ties of the country, with interesting ob
on the character of its people. This m
ken in connection with Mr. Gobat's "Ge
marks," introduced at the close of the vo
sents a succinct and lucid view of the
customs, and habits of the inhabitants
cient "Ethiopia," and gives cheering
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"stretch forth its hands to God."

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

THE STORY OF JEAN MARIE: Transl
the French of Mlle. S. Ulliac Tremad
Rev. E. G. Smith. H. S. Parsons &
ford, 1850.

This is a prize Essay written for, and
by, the Society of Elementary Instruction
Its design is well expressed by the title
its chapters—"An aim and a will." It
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of acting on a deliberate plan, and of a
it, in every event. We can cheerfully
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The *Christian Union* for April is re
the agents, Pease & Bowers.

News of the Week.

DADDLE'S AIR OR FOG WHISTLE.—Mr.
New London, the inventor of this machin
at our office yesterday, with a small mod
shows pretty conclusively to our mind
machines on a large scale, must be of gr
in protecting vessels at sea from collis
warning them of their too near approac
gerous reefs, etc. The plan of it is ver
We understand that the inventor is now
turing a large machine, which is intended
ope more fully the advantages of this inv
a fog charm. Whatever tends to lessen
ity of vessels to accidents at sea, is worth
ial attention.—*Jour. Commerce.*

GENESEE COLLEGE.—The trustees of
tution have secured NINETY THOUSAND
toward its permanent endowment, and ar
every preparation for the erection of th
buildings the present season.—*Buff. Adv.*

BOSTON, May 3

Four persons have been arrested for th
and robbery, about six years ago, of Mr. P
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names are, the brothers Wentworth,
Maine, and a man named Clark, a trader
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Two of the Wentworths have been he
ted and discharged for the want of suffi
dence.—Doctor Smith, now in confinem
co, for murder is reported to have given i
which is very strong.

A pungent address from Mr. Main to h
tutents, in which Mr. Webster's position
ed, will appear in the papers of this city

WASHINGTON, May 3

We regret to announce that the Hou
R. Young, a member of the House, fro
is lying dangerously ill, and is not expec
cover.

A fire occurred here yesterday, which
thirty small frame buildings comprising
of the town. The total loss is $25,000.
vy Yard building was slightly damaged.

WASHINGTON,

You may rely upon the following as t
the Committee of Thirteen: First, to ad
bill, California and the territories, incl
settlement of the Texas boundary. Not
Slavery. Nothing concerning the divisi
as A proposition to make several Slave
dividing Texas, would endanger the bill,
people of Texas are opposed to a divis
disputed territory to be purchased of Tex
the Rio Grande, amounts to one hundred
square miles. The price proposed will b
to ten millions. The Senators from Te
to the sale. This territory goes to Ne
California to be admitted just as she
The public lands to be secured to the Uni
The combined bill, thus arranged, is to b
measure of compromise; but the extre
ern men are much opposed to California
They wish to divide her, to give the So
ner in the Pacific; but Clay wants Man
and others to stand shoulder to shoulder
nia undivided, and if the South resist it
come in by herself.—There are thirty-si
who would vote to admit California al
extreme South would drive them to it.

he afternoon and evening was spent by the
use in unsuccessful ballotings for speaker,
es T. Pratt was the democratic candidate, Hen-
Dutton the whig, and John Hooker the free soil
didate. Mr. Pratt's vote was 108, Mr. Dutton's
and Mr. Hooker's 20. Mr Pratt, on several
cessive ballots lacked from one to three votes
n election. He withdrew his name as candi-
in the evening, and the next morning Origen
Seymour, of Litchfield, was elected Speaker
majority one vote. There was no choice for
k, and Daniel B Warner, of East Haddam,
appointed temporary clerk. Door keeper and
sengers were then appointed. The two hou-
then went into Convention for the purpose of
ting State Officers. On balloting,

Thomas H. Seymour received 122
Latayette S. Foster 108

Majority for Seymour 14
Seven blank votes were cast.
he other democratic candidates were then
ted on successive ballots.
ov. Seymour, having been informed of his elec-
through a committee, left Hartford, about one
ock, escorted by the military to the depot. We
n that he was received in New Haven by a
e escort, and that an immense number of stran-
were present on the occasion. His Message
delivered about 4 o'clock the same afternoon.
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Constitution was adopted in the spirit of
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Friday, May 3.

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New Publications.

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ctically explained. Am. Sunday School Un
, Philadelphia.
e suffrages of the Religious world have uni-
acknowledging the Allegory of the illustri-
eamer of Bedford, as one of the most re-
ble productions of human genius. No book
s the Bible, has ever been so generally ad-
by the learned and the unlearned, or trans-
nto so many languages, and so copiously il-
ed by lectures and annotations. Few read-
the English language have not read it, and
has read it without having its scenes stamp-
ellibly on his memory. The book itself needs
n the way of illustration to bring it within
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ence which the "common people" are una-
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opy of the work with his notes, that she un-
od "*everything but the notes*," should satisfy
at this allegory needs no elucidation. But
n conceive that familiar lectures, like those
volume before us, may be extensively use-
There are thirty lectures, illustrated by as
different stages and incidents of the Pilgrim's
ous journey, and yet each is independent of
st. Every lecture has its appropriate sub-
nd is preceded by a passage of Scripture, as
or motto, and a hymn, and is followed by
r hymn and a prayer, adapted to the subject.
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published in England by Rev. Charles Overton,
of Cottingham, after having been delivered
people of his parish. We hope they may
extensive circulation in their American
For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

es for School Boys.
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the author of "Home Life."
Bar of Iron; or the danger of unsanctified
iction.
se are volumes just published by the Sun-
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y is an assurance that there is nothing det-
al to the heart and habits of childhood in
and an examination of them will convince
e that they are happily adapted to instruct
prove the young readers for whom they are
ed.

The Life of Luther; with special reference to its earlier periods, and the opening scenes of the Reformation. By Barnas Sears, D. D. Am. S. S. Union, Philadelphia.

This is a beautiful 12mo volume of 486 pages, containing an authentic and complete history of the great German Reformer. Few men in this country possess equal qualifications with Dr. Sears for the execution of the work he has undertaken, and no one, we venture to say, could have performed it with better tact and judgment than he has done. His residence in Germany, during several years, his familiarity with its religious history and literature, and especially his acquaintance with the mass of historical documents relating to his subject, which have recently been brought to light, combined with his patience in the examination and his sound discrimination in the selection of his materials, afford the best guaranty of the faithfulness of his work. His aim has been to present the sturdy Reformer in his true character, without attempting to conceal or to extenuate his faults. We see the bold and massive outline of the man, dressed in the light and shade, the virtues and the weaknesses which were so conspicuous in his eventful and noble life.

The work is written in a clear, vigorous style, and forms an important addition to our stock of religious biographies.

The above works, with all the Union's publications, are constantly on sale at the bookstore of Brockett, Fuller & Co., in this city.

Journal of three year's residence in Abyssinia. By Rev. Samuel Gobat, now Bishop of Jerusalem. Translated from the French, and accompanied with an account, Geographical and Historical, of Abyssinia, by Rev. Sereno D. Clark. The whole preceded by a biographical sketch of Bishop Gobat, by Robert Baird, D. D. M. W. Dodd, New York, 1850.

This is an interesting and useful volume. It derives its importance not only from the information which it conveys respecting the long neglected country of which it treats, but equally from the illustration which it affords of the Theological system of the Missionary Institution of Balse. In all his contests with the advocates of error, Mr. Gobat confines himself to the word of God, and in reference to questions on which it fails to enlighten him, he frankly confesses his inability to decide. It strikes us that his example, and the success which attended his efforts among the speculative theologians of Abyssinia, commend themselves to the leaders of religious sentiment in our own land, and throughout Christendom. Our great error—the rock on which we have split—has been the abandonment of the Scriptures, or rather an attempt to dogmatize beyond the Scriptures—to make the Gospel a system appealing to Reason rather than to Faith.

We have read the translator's sketch of Abyssinia with great satisfaction. It presents, in a compendious form, the history, secular and religious, and the Geographical position and peculiarities of the country, with interesting observations on the character of its people. This memoir, taken in connection with Mr. Gobat's "General Remarks," introduced at the close of the volume, presents a succinct and lucid view of the condition, customs, and habits of the inhabitants of the ancient "Ethiopia," and gives cheering indication that this long benighted land of promise is soon to "stretch forth its hands to God."

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

The Story of Jean Marie: Translated from the French of Mlle. S. Ulliac Tremadeure. By Rev. E. G. Smith. H. S. Parsons & Co., Hartford, 1850.

This is a prize Essay written for, and published by, the Society of Elementary Instruction of Paris. Its design is well expressed by the title to one of its chapters—"An aim and a will." It proposes to illustrate and enfore the importance to the young of acting on a deliberate plan, and of adhering to it, in every event. We can cheerfully commend it to both old and young.

The *Christian Union* for April is received by the agents, Pease & Bowers.

News of the Week.

Daboll's Air or Fog Whistle.—Mr. Daboll, of New London, the inventor of this machine, called at our office yesterday, with a small model, which shows pretty conclusively to our mind that such machines on a large scale, must be of great value in protecting vessels at sea from collision, or by warning them of their too near approach to dangerous reefs, etc. The plan of it is very simple. We understand that the inventor is now manufacturing a large machine, which is intended to develope more fully the advantages of this invention as a fog charm. Whatever tends to lessen the liability of vessels to accidents at sea, is worthy of special attention.—*Jour. Commerce.*

Genesee College.—The trustees of this institution have secured ninety thousand dollars toward its permanent endowment, and are making every preparation for the erection of the college buildings the present season.—*Buff. Adv.*

Boston, May 3d, P. M.

Four persons have been arrested for the murder and robbery, about six years ago, of Mr. Park, Town Collector of Manchester, New Hampshire. Their names are, the brothers Wenthworth, of Saco, Maine, and a man named Clark, a trader in Nashua.

Two of the Wentworths have been before arrested and discharged for the want of sufficient evidence—Doctor Smith, now in confinement at Saco, for murder is reported to have given information which is very strong.

A pungent address from Mr. Main to his constitutents, in which Mr. Webster's position is attacked, will appear in the papers of this city tomorrow.

Washington, May 3d, P. M.

We regret to announce that the Hon. Timothy R. Young, a member of the House, from Illinois, is lying dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover.

A fire occurred here yesterday, which consumed thirty small frame buildings comprising nearly half of the town. The total loss is $25,000. The Navy Yard building was slightly damaged.

Washington, May 2.

You may rely upon the following as the plan of the Committee of Thirteen: First, to admit, in one bill, California and the territories, including the settlement of the Texas boundary. Nothing about Slavery. Nothing concerning the division of Texas. A proposition to make several Slave States, by dividing Texas, would endanger the bill, and the people of Texas are opposed to a division. The disputed territory to be purchased of Texas, east of the Rio Grande, amounts to one hundred thousand square miles. The price proposed will be from six to ten millions. The Senators from Texas agree to the sale. This territory goes to New Mexico. California to be admitted just as she stands.—The public lands to be secured to the United States. The combined bill, thus arranged, is to be the great measure of compromise; but the extreme Southern men are much opposed to California as she is. They wish to divide her, to give the South a corner in the Pacific; but Clay wants Mangum, Bell and others to stand shoulder to shoulder for California undivided, and if the South resist it, she will come in by herself.—There are thirty-six Senators who would vote to admit California alone, if the extreme South would drive them to it.

Mr. Clay will produce a separate bill to abolish the slave trade in this District, and another bill for the restoration of fugitive slaves.

Enterprise.—A small schooner, of five and a half tons burthen, called the Enterprise, arrived at Havana sometime during the last month, from *Iowa* bound to San Francisco. She was built at Mineral Point, Iowa, by Benjamin Butler, and conveyed on wagons forty miles, to Fever river. After being rigged at Galena, she descended the Mississippi cleared from New Orleans, and is now on her voy-to the river *San Juan*, where her owner intends to ascend Lakes Nicaragua and Leon, thence drag her across the Portage, 15 miles, lanch her in the Pacific, and proceed to California.

The Legislature of Massachusetts after a session of 122 days, was prorogued on Friday, to the 7th of January next. It has passed 32 bills and 111 resolves, and all that have passed both branches, have been sighed by the Governor.

Gold and Graves.—The *N. O. Crescent* says: A gentleman who has just returned from California, having been absent from the States about fourteen months, states that when he reached California, curiosity led him to a graveyard, where he found only *eleven* graves; nine months from that time he followed the last remains of a friend to the same graveyard and during the time intervening between the two visits there had been no less than *fourteen hundred* persons interred in the same yard.

Explosion and Loss of Life.—The boiler of the Powder Loom Carpet Mill in Thompsonville, exploded on the 2nd inst., with a startling shock, terribly scalding one of the firemen, and another man who happened at the moment to be sitting near by. Both of these unfortunate men have since died.

Springfield, Mass., April 30th.

In reference to the reported and exaggerated defalcation of Dr. Ware, disbursing officer of the Western R. R. I am authorized to say that so great has been the official labor assumed by him, that his books are much in arrears, and such is their condition that it is not practicable at present to ascertain the actual state of his accounts. His numerous friends here, including gentlemen connected with the corporation, having undiminished confidence in his integrity, and believe that there will eventually be no deficiency.

The Philadelphia Murder of Sunday.—From the Philadelphia papers we gather the following.—A most appalling tragedy was enacted in Second street, below Race street between twelve and one on Sunday morning. The story, in brief, appears to be, that a gang of riotous rowdies, known as "Black Hawks," and who run, it is said, with the Hibernia hose, when that company is in service, caught hold of the rope of the Globe engine, and, when near the Mount Vernon House, let go their hold, and made an attack on the William Penn.—Two of the cowardly assailants made a desparate rush at one man, and, during a struggle of a few minutes with him, murder was cried frequently.—Presently the parties separated, and Myers ran to the door of the Mount Vernon House, and, just as he entered, a rowdy followed after him, snapped a pistol, when the door was quickly shut by some of the boarders. Myers had a fatal wound in his neck besides several flesh wounds in different parts of his body, and he fell a corpse in about five minutes. The deceased was about 22 years of age, and a shoemaker by trade.

From the N. O. Com. Bull. of April 26.

Invasion of Cuba.—We have seen many reports circulating in the public prints as regards another attempt to invade the Island of Cuba, with a view of wresting it from the dominion of Spain, but the plan, we considered, was so Quixotic, that we did not believe it possible it was in serious contemplation. Very recently, however, we have from authentic sources become possessed of information which convinces us an effort is making to carry the plan into operation, and that the rash attempt will be made.

With the exception of Gen. Lopez, the leaders in the present attempt are of a different and very inferior class to those who headed the former movement, the more wealthy and influential of the latter having not only withdrawn all support or countenance to any attempt of the kind, but have actually joined the government side, and have offered, and are prepared and willing to furnish any pecuniary or other aid in their power, towards defeating all similar movements.

A Month Later from California.—Three steamers arrived at New York from Chagres on Tuesday last. They brought *two million five hundred thousand dollars* in gold, and a month later intelligence from California. Business was dull there, and most articles of merchandise had fallen in price. Building materials were so low that they would not pay for the expense of transportation. Rents and buildings were also falling.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:—

Providence, April 16, 1849.

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from mere hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable discovery, but from a personal knowledge of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

From the distinguished Geo. E. Buddington, M. D., Coxsackie, New York, as to the virtues of Corbett's Sarsaparilla, and the Shaker.

FLUID OF VALERIAN.

Coxsackie, Green co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1848.

Messrs. E. Brinley & Co.—

Dear Sirs:—You are, I believe, the Proprietors of the Shaker Fluid Extract of Valerian, and also Corbett's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. From my experience of the value of the Fluid Extract, having used it within the last year quite freely, in my capacity as Assistant under Dr. Stedman, at the City Institution, South Boston, Mass., I feel unwilling to be without it in my practice.

I have given a bottle of this medicine to Dr. John Ely, of this place, and requested him to give it a trial, He has done so, and is now enthusiastic in its praise. The same is true of Dr. J. B. Henshaw, who is now using it in his family. As to the Sarsaparilla, our community use much of different preparations of this article. But from my knowledge of them and the absence of any good results following their use, I consider it my duty as a Physician to discountenance them.

But the article of Dr. Corbett comes attended with names sufficient to establish for it a reputation that cannot be shaken, and insures for it a sale commensurate with its value. It is the only article of Sarsaparilla I have any confidence in and shall not hesitate freely to recommend it. Will you send me some of each article?

Truly your ob't servant,
GEO. E. BUDDINGTON, M. D.

The above above valuable medicine is sold by E. BRINLEY & CO., Druggists, *Boston*, and by their appointed Agents.

For sale in this city, by C. L. Covell & Co., and William H. Allyn, also by Druggists generally.

May 7. 2w10

MARRIED,

In this city, by Rev. John Brady, Mr. T. R. Farrell and Miss Rose Dunn, both of this city.

In Portersville, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Collins, R. C. Burlingame Esq., of Pawcatuck R. I., and Mrs. Mary Ann Randall of the former place.

In Groton, on the 30th ult., by Rev. N. T. Allen, Capt. Elihu Spicer of Groton, and Miss Eliza H. Roath of Norwich.

In Cheshire, April 14th, Mr. Horace Andrews and Miss Esther R. Johnson, both of Cheshire.

In Plymouth, May 1st, William Hamilton, of Waterbury, and Miss Juliette Fenn, of Plymouth.

On Sunday, April 28th, in the Baptist church in Willimantic, by Rev. Henry Bromley, Charles S. Bliven, Esq., and Miss Lovisa H. Harrington, both of Willimantic.

In New Milford, on the 1st inst., by Rev. A. N. Benedict, Mr. John T. Howland and Miss Mary Osborn.

DIED,

In South Windsor, April 16th Susan M., wife of Caleb Benjamin and daughter of John and Nabby Morton, aged 31 years and 6 months.

In Simsbury, April 28th, of croup, Esther Jane, only daughter of Rodney and Esther O. Case, aged 2 years and 10 months.

In New Haven, Mr. Algernon S. Newcomb, aged 45.

In New London, April 26th, Fredric A. Basset, aged 26 years.

In West Hartford, May 4th, Mrs. Rena, wife of Paul S. Hamilton, aged 59.

In Lyme, April 15th, widow Phebe Johnson, aged 69..

In New London, May 1st, John D. Wheat, Esq., aged 79 years.

In Waterbury, April 27th, Mr. Russell Hurd, late of Newtown, aged 65.

In Danbury, April 23d, Mr. Ephraim Benedict aged 85.

OBITUARY.

Died at Essex on the 17th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Glover, aged 84 years. In the death of this aged disciple it may truly be said, "a mother in Israel has fallen."

Seldom has it been our lot to record a more striking case of living consistent Christianity than the subject of this notice. In her early experience she was made to pass through impenetrable darkness for many months, almost leading to despair, after which she emerged into the glorious light of the everlasting gospel, and from that time to the day of her death was ever found resting upon her Savior as her only support, amid trials severe, which she oft had to endure, as well as in her days of prosperity. She was one well instructed in the fundamental truths of God's word, and it was always a treat to the Christian to sit by her side and recieve from her lips these sacred truths flowing from a heart deeply imbued with the spirit of her Divine Master. Many who have been the recipients of these choice gems will ever venerate her memory. She was among the constituent members of the Baptist church in this place, formed in 1811, and remained as one of its brightest ornaments to the day of her death.

Also, on the 19th ult., Capt Jeremiah Glover, aged 86 years, husband of the above. A man beloved and respected by all his acquaintance, both at home and abroad.—Com.

Receipts for the week ending May 8, 1850.

James Andrews to 4 v 14; Abijah Remington to 1 v 13; O. Shumway to 35 v 13; Rev. J. B. Ballard to 1 v 13; D. W. Holt to 44 v 13; Alvin Day to 27 v 11; E. J. Cornwall to 18 v 13; Dea. S. Crawford to 1 v 13; R. Hawley to 36 v 13.

NOTICE.—The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Stonington Union Association will be held with the 3d Baptist church in Stonington, (Milltown,) on the 19th and 20th of June next. The Association will convene at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th. Introductory sermon by Rev. B. Cook, or his alternate, Rev. C. Miner.

Each church is requested to present a statistical account of the Sabbath School or schools connected with them. N. T. Allen, Clerk.

Groton Bank, May 1, 1850.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Ministerial Conference of the Ashford Association will hold its next meeting with Rev. Dr. Skinner, in Westford, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Bro. N. Branch is the appointed preacher, bro. Thos. Dowling, alternate.

Stafford, April 27. T. Holman, Sec.

Annual Meetings.

The American Baptist Missionary Union will hold its next Annual Meeting in the meeting-house of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, May 16th ensuing, at ten o'clock, A. M. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. E. L. Magoon, of New York, or Rev. W. Hague, D. D., of Massachusetts, his alternate.

Wm. H. Shailer, Rec. Sec.

Brookline, Ms., March 17, 1850.

The Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union will hold their 36th Annual Meeting in the meeting-house of the Washington Street Baptist church, Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 14, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. J. Rhees, Rec. Sec.

Wilmington, Del., March 3, 1850.

Please Read This.

The last quarter's appropriations are to be made to the beneficiaries of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society early in June. We have no agent now in our State, nor shall we have any before that time. The money, therefore, to meet these appropriations, must result from the free and unsought offerings of the churches. We hope they will remember this object, and send the requisite amount by their delegates. By order of the Board,

N. Haven, April 26. F. Ketcham, Sec.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

Will be held in the meeting house of the Norfolk street Baptist Church, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 22nd of May, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Martin Anderson of Waterville College, Maine, and Rev. George Kempton of Philadelphia, are expected to address the Society on the occasion.

The Annual Meeting will commence at 9 A. M., on the same day. Arrangements are made for continuing it after the Anniversary.

As a subject of the greatest importance, the emendation of the English version of the New Testament, is expected to come before the Society, it is particularly and earnestly requested that every life-member and director will endeaver to be present. WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec.

April 17.

Advertisements.

Connecticut Literary Institution.

The Summer Term will commence on Wednesday, May 22d, to continue eleven weeks.

D. IVES, Secretary.

Suffield, May 2d, 1850.

At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield within and for the District of Mansfield, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1850.

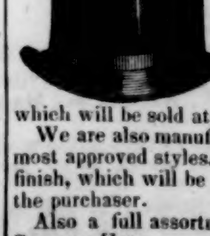
Present, Royal Storrs, Esq., Judge.

On motion of Robert A. Barrows, executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Barrows, late of Mansfield, within said District, deceased: This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the said Executor; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on a public sign post in said town of Mansfield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record,

3w10 Royal Storrs, Judge.

Hats and Caps Cheaper than the Cheapest.



NEW Hats for 3 cents each, and a few to give to those who *cannot* afford to buy. The place to get *bargains* in HATS & CAPS is at Stillmans, 198 Main Street, where all who favor us with there custom shall get the full value of there *money*—we have on hand a few old styles of Hats which will be sold at *much* below there cost.

We are also manufacturing Hats and Caps of the most approved styles, unsurpassed for quality and finish, which will be sold at prices that will please the purchaser.

Also a full assortment of the various styles of Summer Hats. P. D. STILLMAN.

May 7. 6w

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of Books and Stationery which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

Merchants, School Committees, etc., supplied at the *lowest price*. W. J. HAMERSLEY,

9 180 Main st.

COMMENTARIES, &c.

COMPREHENSIVE Commentary, Henry's do., a beautiful copy, half calf; Scott's in 6 vols., do. in 3 vols.; Trollope's Analecta Theologica; Burns' Parables and Miracles; McGhee on the Ephesians; Bridge's on the Proverbs, etc.; Jahn's Archæology; Nevin's Biblical Antiquities; Chalmer's complete Works; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; The Lord our Shepherd; Barnes' Notes; Ripley's do., Jacobus' do.; Alexander on Isaiah, etc. etc. For sale by

9 BROCKETT, FULLER & CO.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

BUNYAN'S Jerusalem Sinner Saved.
" Greatness of the Soul.
" Holy War.
Trench on the Miracles.
Commandment with Promise.
The Golden Psalm.
Genius of Scotland, new and Illustrated edition.
Dick's Works, new Lib. edition, complete in 5 vols.
Egypt and the Books of Moses, by Hengstenberg.
Natural History of Enthusiasm.
Profession and Practice.
White on True Happiness.
Seasons Spiritualized.
Grimshaw's Life of Cowper.
Historical Geography of the Bible.
Life of Lady Colquhoun. Just received by
BROCKETT, FTLLER & CO.
9 219 Main st.

Suffield Clothing Store.

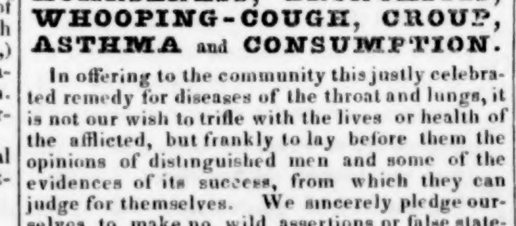
THE subscriber having removed to the opposite side of the way, intends to keep constantly on hand a select stock of Goods in the above line, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, Linens, etc., with every variety of Furnishings for Garments, which he will sell *very low* for Cash, on

The One Price Cash System,

which, having adopted, he intends invariably to pursue. The public are invited to call and examine.

Garments of all kinds cut and made to order, as heretofore. JAMES GEMERVILL.

Suffield, April 29, 1850. 3w9



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of iis efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts wili not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured the will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

PROF. CLEAVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine,

Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD

Writes—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered."

EX-CHANCELLOR KING,

of New York says—"I have been a great sufferer with *Bronchitis*, and but for the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' might have continued to be so for many years to come, but that has cured me and I am happy to bear testimony to its eficacy.'

From such testimy we ask the pupiic to judge for themselves.

HEAR THE PATIENT.

Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a very severe couge, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse nightsweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation.

JAMES RANDALL.

Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Portland, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with *Asthma* which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CAERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me.

Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS

☞ Sold at Wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co, Hartford, at retail by C. L. Covill, Hartford, Middletown, E. C. Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow; Bridgeport, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee & Osgood; New London, F. L. Allen; Danbury, Wm. Stevens, and by druggists generally throughout the State.

May 1. 13w9

PAPER! PAPER!

THE subscriber has just received from the auction sales and from the manufacturers, large additions to his assortment of Paper, which shall be sold at such prices as shall give satisfaction, at wholesale and retail. The assortment consists in part of the following:

300 reams of Am. Letter Paper, ruled and plain.
50 " French and English do " "
250 " American lap do " "
150 " flat lap
50 " Demy and Medium Ledger.
20 " Royal and Super Royal.
50 " fine and superfine Envelope, for Banks, Post Offices, &c.
200 " Assorted Col'd Medium Papers.
500 " Wrapping "
50 " Hardware "
25 " Tissue, White and Col'd.
100 ps. Trunk Paper.
100 Groce Bonnet Board.

Direct from the manufacturer, with a large assortment of Straw and Binders' Board, always on hand. E. HUNT,

April 10. No. 6 Asylum street.

Paper.

LETTER, cap, flat cap, bank note, and post-office paper, with a great variety of other papers. For sale by

WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY,

April 10. No. 180 Main street.

Williams' Miscellanies.
SECOND EDITION.

Attention is respectfully requested to the following notices of the press of the volume just issued from the pen of

REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

It is put up in a style of which a standard work is worthy; as a volume to be preserved—and which will remain for generations to come. The following are but a specimen of the general commendation which is bestowed.

From the New York Recorder.

"The wishes of a very large number of persons who have long desired a collection from the writings of Dr. Williams can now be gratified.

"We had almost surrendered the expectation of such a volume during the lifetime of Dr Williams. A general aversion to publishing, with the failure to be himself satisfied with what he produces, locks up among his papers a mass of literature for which the world would be thankful, but which the world may not hope to see. We are thankful for this instalment, and need not prophesy that thousands will be impatient to possess themselves of the volume."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

"This volume contains some of the choicest emations of a mind of the highest order. Had he written only the treatise on the Conservative Principle in our Literature, he would have done high service and left the impress of his clear and sanctified intellect upon his age. But in this volume we have numerous other essays and sermons, all broadly stamped with the seal of his extensive learning and pure taste."

From the N. Y. Bap. Reg., Utica, N. Y.

"This is one of the richest volumes that has been given to the public for many years, and the remarkably elegant manner in which it has been got up, redounds highly to the credit of the publisher.

From the Methodist Protestant—Baltimore, Md.

"As a writer he is certainly entitled to very high rank. We have seldom read a volume that afforded us more real delight. Upon turning over its pages and glancing at the table of contents, we expected to find the usual common places of sermon books and society addresses; but the very first article in the volume, "The Conservative Principle in our Literature," soon satisfied us that the author's mind is cast in no "common mould." Without approving every sentiment in the book, we venture the expression that he must be an obtuse reader who will not find this a delightful volume. Its thoughts are embalmed in the spirit of Christianity. It is full of love for the Cross.—The style is chaste, vigorous, picturesque, philosophic, logical, as the occasions and the themes severally demand. There is no sickly sentimentalism here. Yet the author's mind is highly poetic, and his imagination beautiful and fruitful.—It is the beauty of natural scenery, simple and sublime. It is the fruitfulness of a well-cultivated garden; full, but not redundant. It is that kind of imagination which infuses life into every sentence. So far as we have advanced in the volume it gives to it that stirring vitality which will make almost any theme a subject of interest to the reader. In short, here is a book which one feels the better for having read; and in the perusal of which there is no danger of becoming weary.

"We give the above as our impression on a first reading of two of three of the essays before us.—As before intimated, we never heard of the author or his volume until it was placed in our hands a day or two ago. We cordially commend it to the attention of those who are gathering about them a library of interesting Christian literature."

EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Publisher,
141 Nassau Street, N. Y.

May 4. 4

BOOKS OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

THE subscribers have effected an arrangement with the Am. Bap. Publication Society, by which they will keep a Depository of its books for Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, and furnish them to ministers and churches at the Society's Prices.

A supply of the "Harp," the new Conference Hymn book of the Society, kept constantly on hand, in all sizes and styles of binding. Catalogues of the Society's books with prices, furnished gratuitously on application. Orders from ministers and churches are respectfully solicited.

BROCKETT, FULLER & CO.,
219 Main street.

April 17.

At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield within and for the District of Mansfield on the 9th day of April, A. D., 1850.

Present Royal Storrs, Judge.

ON motion of Rachel Hutchinson and Needham Slate, Esq., Executors of the last will and testament of Jonathan Hutchinson late of Mansfield within said district deceased. This Court doth decree that six Months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the said Executors, and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford County and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said Town of Mansfield nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from record.

Royal Storrs, Judge.

April 17 3w7

Boston Shoe Store.

THIS well known, far-famed, and noted establishment is again crowded with BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's spring and summer wear. The assortment is the most extensive and best selected ever offered for sale at any retail store in this city, and cannot be surpassed in variety and style, some of which are the following:

FOR LADIES.

Ladies' black, blue, bronze, green, maroon, drab and stone colored Gaiters, Boots, French Kid Slippers and Ties; Kid Buskins, thick and thin soles; Polka Boots of all descriptions, enameled and patent leather Excelsiors; morocco Bootees, thick and thin; bronze and light Kid Shoes, nice articles; calf and goat Shoes and Boots of different styles and qualities.

Also, constantly kept, a full assortment of those broad and large size cloth, kid and leather Shoes for elderly ladies.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gents.' fine French Calf and Goat Boots, sewed and pegged; Calf and Cloth Congress Gaiters, very neat and desirable styles; fine Morocco and Velvet Slips, nice articles; leather Slips, sewed and pegged; calf, Seal and Goat Brogans, thick and thin; thick and Kip Boots and Brogans.

Men's Calf Boots, made very broad and large enough for the largest feet.

Boys' and Youth's Calf, Kip and thick Boots, Brogans and Slippers, &c. &c.

With a great variety of Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of every color and description. Also, Kid, Goat and Calf Shoes in abundance, together with *Shoe Brushes* and *Blacking*, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible cash prices at the *Boston Shoe Store*, Sign of the "Big Boot," No. 232 Main street, Hartford. A. LARNED, Agent.

N. B. A good variety of Silk Golloons and Gaiter Lacetts.

April 17. 6w7

Harvey Seymour

HAVING disposed of his stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.*, to Mr. J. J. DIMOCK, begs leave to tender to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for more than thirty-one years, and the kindness and good will which has been invariably extended to him through a long course of business, and he respectfully asks a continuance of the same for his successor, confident that they will receive from him that attention which will render their intercourse mutually advantageous. His experience in preparing and compounding Medicine, it is presumed will guarantee to this establishment a reasonable share of public patronage.

J. J. DIMOCK

Begs leave to offer to the public his services as an *Apothecary* and *Druggist*, assuring them that no efforts shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

Hartford, March 21, 1850.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Hartford Life and Health Insurance Company,

ANNOUNCES to the public that, by the liberal provisions of its Charter it is enabled to offer advantages to Insurers superior to those presented by any other Company in the United States.

It has two distinct departments, combining the privileges of two separate Companies, with only the expense of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one Board of Directors, thus securing harmony, frugality and safety.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN,

This Company will insure at the usual rates, and in a few particulars claim the superiority over all *Mutual* Companies.

1st. Deducting a commission not exceeding one-half, from the Mutual Insurance Fund, instead of the *entire expenses* of the Company, annually.

2nd. Giving scrip certificates of profits each year, payable in cash when two hundred thousand dollars has accumulated as a reserved mutual fund, *such scrip bearing interest from date and transferable.*

3rd. By receiving only first-class risks—persons in perfect health, free from personal or hereditary infirmity; *those who remain at home*; none who go to *California*, or follow any hazardous calling.

4th. By taking a Note for one half the Premium when it amounts to fifty dollars and over, and the policy is to run for whole term of life.

5th. In addition to the usual Mutual Fund and reserved Fund, received from mutual insurers, the Capital Stock, one hundred thousand dollars, and all the reserve fund of the Joint Stock Insurance is pledged for the payment of losses.

ON THE JOINT STOCK PLAN,

The rates are reduced one-third the amount charged on the mutual plan,—the Company taking only *what it is worth*, to insure a life a given amount, for a given time, instead of taking more than an equitable sum and afterwards paying back a part of *one's own money and calling it so much profit.* The great advantage of this mode of insurance over the mutual plan may be thus illustrated. Suppose a father, at the age of thirty-two years, resolves to expend twenty-five dollars per annum for insurance on his life. On the *Mutual* plan it will secure him a policy of one thousand dollars. On the *Joint Stock* plan the same twenty-five dollars will secure him a policy of one thousand and five hundred dollars.—All that he can expect in the form of profits (so called) on the mutual plan, cannot exceed one half the yearly payment, viz., twelve dollars and fifty cents; so that in ten years he can gain, in profits, only one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in *forty* years the five hundred dollars. Thus it will be seen that if a person of the above age should die within a year his family get *one half as much again* on the joint stock plan with the same annual premium, as on the mutual plan, and *he must live forty years to make it equal.*

Annuities will be granted or purchased, and Endowments conferred on terms highly favorable, and according to the rates of the most liberal and well conducted Companies in this country and in England.

The Charter of this Company provides that the Wife may insure the life of her Husband, and the amount to be paid be secure from creditors at his death.

Creditors can also insure the lives of debtors, and relatives—the lives of those on whom they depend for support.

An Equitable sum will always be paid for Policies surrendered to the Company before they expire.

Traveling, sea and foreign residence Permits, will be granted at a small extra premium.

Policies on lives of persons going to *California*, will be granted on the *Joint Stock principle only*, and at an extra rate of premium.

Pamphlets containing rates of premiums and general information, can be obtained at the office.

The Directors and Officers of the Company are as follows:

DIRECTORS.

James Dixon.	A. H. Pomroy.
William D. Eaton.	Henry Keney.
Chester Adams.	M. A. Tuttle.
George D. Jewett.	Elisha Colt.
Charles Boswell.	A. W. Butler.
Henry Perkins.	A. E. Burr.
William Mather.	Newton Case.
George H. Olmsted.	William N. Matson.
William T. Hooker.	

OFFICERS.

JAMES DIXON, President.
W. T. HOOKER, Vice President.
H. L. MILLER, Secretary.
E. K. HUNT, M. D., Medical Examiner.
H. L. MILLER, Secretary.

☞ Office 136 Main Street.

Hartford, April 5, 1850. 6w5

To Clergymen and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE publications are believed to be better adapted for Sabbath Schools of all evangelical denomination than any others issued in this Country, for the following reasons:

1st. They are entirely free from sectarian peculiarities.

2d. They number more than seven hundred different books, being a larger number and embracing a greater variety of topics than are furnished by any other public or private publishing house.

3d. Many of these books are suited to particular classes; as for instance the Child's Cabinet Library adapted to the Infant department, the Juvenile and the two Ten dollar Libraries for the more advanced pupils, the Village and family Library for the oldest Scholars and parents, and the kitchen Library for the large class of S. S. Scholars who are out at service.

There are also series of books adapted to the demonstration of particular doctrines as that of the resurrection, the being and attributes of God, the Atonement, *&c.*

4th. The uniformity and cheapness of the books. A library of fifty small volumes is furnished for $2,50; one of seventy-five Vols. for $5,00; two of one hundred Vols. each at $10; and one of 24 Vols. of 200 pages each, at $3. Aside from these, the general publications of the Union compare favorably with any others in this country in point of cheapness and excellence of binding.

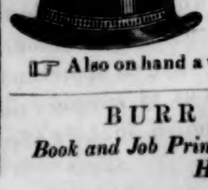
We appeal then to clergymen and superintendents of Sabbath Schools of all evangelical denominations, whether such books, prepared sufficiently strenuous to meet the wants of all classes, free from sectarian bias, and at prices within the reach of all, ought not to be introduced into every Sabbath School? We do not object to *some* denominational works in the libraries, but the main object of the library should be to make *Christians*, not *Sectaries*.

The undersigned have made arrangements to keep all the publications of the Union constantly on hand, and will furnish Sabbath Schools, on the same terms as the Union. Before ordering, an Alphabetical Catalogue of the books on hand should be forwarded to us, to avoid obtaining duplicates of books already on hand.

Address all orders to
BROCKETT, FULLER & CO.,
219 Main street, Hartford, or
H. W. HUTCHENSON & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

N. B. We have also constantly on hand the publications of the American Tract Society, Mass. S. S. Society Presbyterian board of Publication—New England S. S. Union, Americon Baptist Publication Society, *&c., &c.*, together with a full assortment of the religious publications of L. Cobb *&* Co., E. H. Fletcher, Gould, Kendall *&* Lincoln, Robert Carter *&* Brothers, Herman Hooker, *&c.*, *&c.*, suitable for S. Schools, all of which we will furnish at the lowest wholesale prices.

SPRING FASHION HATS FOR 1850.



BIDWELL, DANIELS & CO., 202 Main Street, have received the Spring style for Hats, and have on hand a good assortment of their own make, and are for sale at their counter. Give us a call and we will show you a tasty Hat.

☞ Also on hand a variety of new pattern Caps.

BURR & SMITH,
Book and Job Printers, 184 1-2 Main Street, Hartford.

Poetry.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE HEALER.

BY D. P. BARHYDT.

O Time! art thou the potent healer still?
Since when the golden-locked Aurora, clad
In rosy vestments of the morn, first rode
In her emblazoned car high up the dome
That canopied the first man's agony,
Urtil to-day's sad close, was such thine office?

The years are marching mournfully along—
An endless train, they tread their tedious way
Like aged men oppressed and travel worn:
And from the spreading branches of the tree
Whose fruit is death, borne heavily by each,
Distils no healing balsam for the soul's
Deep wounds. Those boughs but shroud the bearing years
In chilling gloom, whose shadows, creeping o'er
The spirit, blight the hopes that blossomed there.
The heavy tread of those sad weary years
Reverberates in doleful sounds along
The rugged way that leads their toilsome steps
O'er depths illimitably cavernous,
The echoes of despair, they fill all space
To rack the tense and overburdened soul
With dreadful ecstasy of misery.

And is this all? No more forevermore!
And were the sages wrong that claimed for thee,
O Time! the power of cure? And hast thou then
No spell to lay the spectre memory—
Nor thine an alchymy that will transmute
The marah waters falling from the clouds
Swift riven by the bolt of wrong, to dews
Of Hermon? " " "

Rise up and listen to awakened sounds!
The tonguey leaves that load those bending boughs
Now move in murmurs soothingly, as airs
Are zephyred through the gently waving boughs,
And thence to the bruised spirit wafted, come,
Breathing the tones of new-born melodies.

Another journeys on the way of life,—
Unshrinking from encounter with the toils
That mark the path of weary pilgrimage,
A godlike form is marching with the years.
No smile is playing on a face that wears
The sense of many woes—not bitterly,
And seeming less the signet of his own,
Than sorrow for the ills by others borne.
But much there is that on the pilgrim falls
More grateful, in its influence benign,
Than brightest smiles bedecking face of joy.
From out the blue of the full thoughtful eye,
Where tenderest compassion softly gleams;
And from the lofty brow where majesty
Is throned, beams forth a radiance divine:
And then the breath that stirs those foliate tongues
Is heard in words of kindness:—"Come to me,
Ye heavy laden, I will give you rest!"

All hope, all peace condensed in one bright beam,
Effulgence, melody, harmonious song!
All beautiful in sight and sound, all power,
All goodness, majesty, all commonest
Below, and all sublimest known Above—
All here in one vast nameless All!
O, softer than the voice of seraphim,
While quiring to their sisters in repose!—
O, sweeter than the breath of flowers at morn,
Upsprung in Eden vales of new-born worlds!
More purely brilliant than the moonbeam's flood
At equatorial zone, this radiance
Divine, this emanation from that form
Beside thy years, O Time! What is thy power
To His?—the nameless power no more. Shrink thou
Behind thy worshippers, false comforter—
Thyself to count thy feeble years awhile,
And worship Christ and His Eternity!

Religious and Moral.

"The Kingdom of God is within You."

True Christianity is spiritual in its essential character, and the only locality in this world is the hearts of renovated men. This is the kingdom that Christ came to found and promulge; and it is the only kingdom that can dethrone sin and Satan; repair the ruin of the fall; restore man to the divine favor; and redeem the world to God. As such, it is of heavenly origin—a communication from Jehovah—an outflowing of the Divine character and beneficence. It is the wisdom from above. As the soft splendor of moonlight is only a reflection from the beams of the luminary of day, so all the piety that invests and adorns true Christian virtue, is but the reflected radiance of the Sun of Righteousness; it had its source in the infinite blessedness of God; was revealed in Him who is the Brightness of his glory, and the Express Image of his Person; and it is communicated by the Holy Spirit to the subjects of renewing grace. And here it stands opposed, and in crowning distinction, to all religions of human or earthly origin. Many are the systems of belief derived from human speculations, and which have been presented as all that is necessary for mankind in their present and future existence. Pretended philosophers, from the first idolater to the latest theorist, have toiled to construct an earthly religion, which, like Babel's tower, should penetrate the upper heaven, and carry its builders there. But like that old stupendous folly, these systems have scarcely reached the clouds, while their authors, like the degenerate sons of Noah, have been confounded and scattered. Sublime above them all, in its heaven-born glory, stands the unearthly fabric of Christianity—the spiritual kingdom of God. Celestial in its origin, brighter than the sun, it shines with life-giving and purifying beams, upon this darkened world, and wherever the light is welcomed to the heart, it makes a heaven below. It is like the scenes in the apocalyptic vision of the Prophet-apostle, as he saw the holy city, the New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride for her husband; and, as he heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, "Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people." Thus an influence from the heart of Deity, an apprehending influence, that causes us to renounce sin, and that draws us to Himself in holy affection, and to His service in willing obedience, has been communicated to our hearts, or we are not the subjects of God's gracious kingdom. That privilege belongs only to believers in Christ, who are "born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."—*Rev. S. D. Phelps' Fast Day Sermon.*

Answering our own Prayers.

We have the most entire faith in prayer, and in the Divine influence on our hearts through prayer. Without it the true spirit of devotion, of love to God and love to man, will inevitably die out. But sincere prayer must be the act, not merely of the tongue, but of the whole man, heart, soul, voice and hand. The mind must comprehend what it is that we are praying for, the whole soul must be moved to join in the petition, and after the formal act of prayer is over, we must be ready, with voice and hand to do all that we can to accomplish that for which we have prayed. We must strive, when we can, to answer our prayers.—He who prays for the cause of education, or for the extenson of Christ's kingdom, or the establishment of peace upon the earth, and yet does nothing to advance the object of his prayers, cannot pray in spirit and in truth. His devotion is false and hollow in the sight of God. Let us remember this, and make our prayers effectual, by the conformity of our lives to them. A great deal of true theology is taught in the following anecdote, which we commend to our readers.—*Christian Register.*

"In the vicinity of B———, lived a poor, but industrious man, depending for support on his labor. His wife fell sick, and not being able to hire a nurse, he was obliged to confine himself to the sick bed and family. His means of support being thus cut off, he soon found himself in need. Having a wealthy neighbor near, he determined to go and ask him for two bushels of wheat, with a promise to pay as soon as his wife became so much better that he could leave her and return to his work. Accordingly, he took his bag, went to his neighbor's and arrived while the family were at morning prayer. The prayer concluded, the poor man stepped in and made known his business, promising to pay with the avails of his first labor. The farmer was very sorry he could not accommodate him, but he had promised to loan a large sum of money, and had depended upon his wheat to make it out, but he presumed neighbor ——— would let him have it.

"With a tearful eye and a sad heart, the poor man turned away. As soon as he left the house, the farmer's little son stepped up and said:

"Father, did you not pray that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed, and comfort the mourners?"

"Yes; why?"

"Because, father, if I had your wheat, I would answer that prayer.

The A. S. M. C. Jews.

Last Sabbath evening, the annual sermon was preached in Hope Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, before the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. A large congregation was present. The text was taken from the 8th, 9th and 10th verses of the 6th chapter of Jeremiah, together with the 28th verse of the 31st chapter of the same book.

He considered the words as containing a remarkable allusion to the bondage, oppression, and suffering, endured by the dispersed tribes of Israel, and a promise that their future conversion should be as striking as their sufferings; and also as containing an assurance that the close of the prophecy, relating to the glorious prosperity of the children of Israel, shall be accomplished as fully and certainly as those which relate to their dispersion and the calamities they have been compelled to endure. The speaker here quoted at large from the books of Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Hosea, and Amos, in proof of the sufferings to which the Jews were to be subjected, and of their final redemption as a race. He proceeded to show that the predictions of their sufferings were accomplished.

1. They had been besieged within their gates by a nation of fierce warriors, viz., the Romans, swift and strong as the eagle. Next, they had been rooted out of their land. Some were carried captives to grace the triumph of their conquerors, others fled from their country, and the greater portion perished within their city, amid all the aggravated horrors of famine and bloodshed.

2. They had been scattered among all nations. This stands a solitary fact, without a parallel. Other tribes and nations that have been conquered have either submitted to the victors or emigrated in a body to other and more distant regions; but we see the prophecy of the Scriptures regarding them fulfilled, even at the present day. He then drew a bright picture of the future, and powerfully advocated the objects of the Society.—*Chr. Intell.*

"I Can't."

How often, very often, do we hear that disagreeable little expression used, especially by young girls, and very often, after they consider themselves young *ladies*. Some duty is required, a lesson, for example, which requires a little application in mastering it, but it is so difficult, I *can't* learn it,—or there is a piece of needlework on hand which, with a little patience, would soon be neatly finished, but I can't, it's so tedious. So the lesson is unlearned, the work unfinished, and a thousand other things neglected for the want of that energy, that spirit, which will enable a young lady to say, I *can* and I will do whatsoever my hands find to do, and I'll do it with all my might.

I have often seen the face of a parent overshadowed by sadness and gloom, from this want of self-denial in the child, this selfishness I should call it, for selfishness, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is the prompter of I *can't*. A mother, wearied with the care and trouble of a household, desires a daughter to attend to some slight concern, but "I can't, mother, now, for this last new novel of Mrs. Somebody's is so very entertaining, that it would be cruel to break off in the midst of this most thrilling scene." A father comes in after a day of close attention to his business, and is the comfortable chair wheeled to the corner? are the slippers and gown brought? are any of those numberless attentions paid which so gladden a father's heart, which render the "ingle side" to him the most attractive spot on earth? Oh no! "The last new Polka I must learn, and I can't attend to him now." And there is a Father in heaven; is the homage of the heart given to him in the days of early youth? Often I fear 'tis said, "I *can't* attend to such serious concerns while I am yet so young." I'll enjoy the pleasures of this world while I can, and wait for a "more convenient season." And will that season ever come? The Bible gives us no promise that the future will be ours to repent in. It says: *Now* is the accepted time, *now* is the day of salvation. Substitute then, my young friends, I *can* for I can't, and each victory will make the task easier. You will not, in future life, regret the knowledge you acquired from your books, although it was difficult to obtain, nor will you regret that you performed your task, whatever it might be, with cheerfulness. You will not, when standing by the bedside of dying parents, regret that you ministered to their comfort and happiness in this world; nor will you regret, when dying yourself, that you remembered your Creator in the days of your youth.—*Miscellany.*

I am never Alone.

An old man sat in his easy chair. He was alone. His eyes were so dim that he could not read the printed page—he had long ceased to hear any common sound, and it was only in broken whispers that he could hold communion with those around, and often hours passed by, in which the silence of his thought was not broken by an outward voice. He had outlived his generation;—one by one the companions of his boyhood and youth had been laid in the grave, until none remained of all those he had once known and loved.—To those to whom the future is one bright path of hope and happiness, and social love, how unenviable seemed his condition—how cheerless his days.

I have said he was alone. A gentle and thoughtful child stole into his silent room, and twined her arm lovingly around his neck. "I feared you would be lonely, dear grandfather," said she, "and so I came to sit awhile with you. Are you not very lonely here, with no one to speak to or to love?" The old man paused for a moment, and laid his hand upon the head of the gentle child. "I am never alone, my child," he said. "How can I be lonely, for God is with me: the Comforter comes from the Father, to dwell in my soul, and my Saviour is ever near to cheer and instruct me. I sit at His feet, and learn of Him: and though pain and sickness often come to warn me that this earthly house of my tabernacle is soon to be dissolved, I know that there is prepared for me a mansion, the glories of which no tongue can tell, no heart conceive. The love of God is like living water to my soul. Seek in your youth, this fountain, my child. Drink deep of its living waters, and then when your hair shall be whitened for the grave, when all sources of earthly enjoyment are taken away, you too, can say, I am never alone."

Let this testimony of an aged and devoted servant of Christ, sink deep into the heart of every child who reads these lines. Seek while in youth the source of that consolation which can be your joy in sickness, in trial, and in solitude—your stay when all earthly helps have failed. Then will it be your blessed privilege to say, 'I too, am never alone.'"—*Christian Citizen.*

WITTICISM.—An English paper perpetrates the following upon the famous Dr. Hook, of Leeds, who by turns is Puseyite, Romanist, and Evangelical:

Shameful!—"We confess," says the bewildered Church and State Gazette, "that we know not where to have Dr. Hook—it is impossible to say whether he be bat or bird."—"Oh no!" replies the Gateshead Observer, "not at all impossible. He is a bird: a weathercock."

☞ In London there are 12,000 children under regular training to crime; 30,000 thieves, 6,000 receivers of stolen goods; 23,000 persons picked up in a state of drunkenness; 50,000 habitual gin-drinkers; and 150,000 of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—As the season for planting is approaching, boys should furnish themselves with seeds of melons, cucumbers, early corn, flowers &c. For each should have a little patch of land for his own, on which he should raise some vegetables and some beautiful flowers. A boy who has a small plat cultivated by himself, will take great pleasure in keeping it in fine condition, and in watching the changing plants from the time they start from the ground until they come to full perfection. Every stage of growth will afford something of novelty and interest, and when the cucumbers, melons, early potatoes, beans, corn &c., are fit for use, how pleased will the industrious boy be who sees his friends partake of the product of his own hands!—*Central New Yorker.*

SOMETHING REMARKABLE.—There lives in Edinburgh a lady, in the use of all her mental faculties, whose brother, by the same mother, died 122 years ago, in the 14th year of his age. She is upwards of 100 years old. The brother died in April, 1728.

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Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Sept. 12, 1849.

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Ellery Hills,	*John W. Seymour.*
William J. Ward,	

D. W. CLARK, President
WM. CONSER, Secretary

Hartford, April, 1850.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED 1810. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*—*CAPITAL,* $150,000, *WITH POWER OF INCREASING IT TO* $250,000.

THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years, throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfilment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, merchandise, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c. &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors—

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President.

Hezekiah Huntington,	*Charles Boswell,*
Albert Day,	*Henry Keney,*
Junius S. Morgan,	*Calvin Day,*
James Goodwin,	*Daniel Buck, Jr.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.
C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

☞ Applications for insurance may be made directly to the office of the Company at Hartford, or to its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.

April 5, 1850.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only—Capital $250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:—

Thomas K. Brace,	*Miles J. Tuttle,*
Samuel Tudor,	*John L. Boswell,*
Joseph Pratt,	*Ebenezer Flower,*
James Thomas,	*Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,*
Ward Woodbridge,	*Roland Mather,*
Joseph Church,	*Edwin G. Ripley*
Silas B. Hamilton,	*S. S. Ward,*
Frederick Tyler,	*Henry Z. Pratt.*
Robert Buel,	

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

☞ The Ætna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

Hartford, April, 1850.

SILAS CHAPMAN.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 1 Central Row, Hartford.

RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to those who have heretofore been his patrons, and pledges his best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors. His stock of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, SATIN AND OTHER VESTINGS,

Embraces at all times the most rare and desirable styles the market affords. No exertion is spared to obtain the various novelties that appear, and constantly maintain as seasonable and complete a collection as the most strict attention will procure.

GARMENTS thoroughly made and trimmed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at prices, worthy an examination before purchasing elsewhere. Friends and the public generally, are invited to call at the CORNER, No. 1 Central Row, south of State House.

Feb. 15, 1850. 1y49

Watches and Jewelry.



THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale an extensive and well selected stock of watches, comprising all the different escapements of English and Geneva watches, some of which were made expressly for my retail trade, and will be warranted first rate time keepers.—Also jewelry of all the fashionable patterns, consisting, in part, of gold chains, finger rings, ear rings, breast pins, bracelets, &c.

Silver Ware, consisting of tea sets, silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, butter and fruit knives, all of which are warranted pure as coin.

The personal attention of the subscriber is given to the repairing of all kinds of watches and time-pieces. THOMAS STEELE,

Exchange Building, 195 Main street.

March 5.

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VOL. XXIX.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRE

Is published every Friday Morning, at corner Main and Asylum Street

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by at Two Dollars per annum.

Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars with a discoudt of twelve and a half Agents becoming responsible for six or m

Advertisements inserted at the usua advertising in this city.

Communications, in order to insure an sertion, should reach us as early as Wednesday morning, and addressed to SMITH, *post paid.*

LINES.

Where shall we make her grave!
Oh! where the wild flowers wave
In the free air!
Where the shower and singing bir
'Midst the young leaves are heard
There—lay her there!

Harsh was the world to her!
Now may sleep minister
Balm for each ill.
Look on sweet nature's breast,
Let the meek heart find rest,
Deep, deep and still!

Murmer glad waters by!
Faint gales with happy sigh
Come wandering o'er
That green and mossy bed,
Where, on a gentle head,
Storms beat no more!

Therefore let song and dew
Thence in the heart renew
Life's vernal glow!
And o'er that holy earth
Scents of the violet's birth,
Still come and go.

For the Christian Secretary.

Death Illuminated by Revel

BY MRS. S. EMILIA PHELPS.

"The battle is fought, and the victory is victory is won forever."

It has been truly remarked that no persons are so much under the influenc perstition as Infidels, and that those believe the grand truths of revelati ready to believe almost anything el course this rule is liable to an occasio ception, but do not observation and exp justify its almost universal truth? W made the dupes of false theories and vagaries? Who advocate the most mo absurdities, such, for instance, as the "*ter Knockings*," this being a good pres cimen, or the nonsense of Mormonism. Are the religious periodicals inculcatin are holy, humble Christians the cla usually stultify their common sense manner? Every one knows the rev be true.

And how perfectly natural that such be the case. How consonant to reaso that an unbeliever in Divine Revelation be superstitious. The Holy Scriptures the only explanation at all satisfactory son, of the wonderful mysteries by wh are surrounded, and of the problem own being and destiny. All is a hopeles ma without that blessed solution. I that sure clue, and the labyrinth is ine ble. The human soul who dwells i strange world and has no faith in God Word, is afloat on a sea of doubt, amid ness and tempest, destitute of chart, co or pilot, and no wonder he follows every light, and grasps at every phantom for and help. We must believe *something* necessity of our nature. These spirits o are conscious of kindred higher than the body, or the earthly occupation; hence times they will pant and reach and stri knowledge of themselves, and when they rejected the only true solution of their derful instincts, it is not strange that the an easy prey to any absurdity.

The truths revealed in the Bibl ar explanation of what so puzzles the ph pher and confounds the mere worldly, lectual thinker. Gloriously then does blessed Volume shed its clear flood of il nation upon the ocean of doubt, uncert and fear, into which we must sink witho By those transcendent rays darkness is pelled, we can see where we are, and are also to discern that a safe and joyful harb near at hand, and an unerring Pilot is r to steer our frail bark thereto.

I have spoken of the mysteries we are rounded with, and which the Bible alone clear up. One of the most awful, and yet most familiar of these, is death. Who stranger to this fearful wonder? Where man is, there is death. It follows closely every step of life; sooner or later it dark every dwelling. However much the cust of diverse nations may vary in other respe this one dreadful phenomenon is the sa and is everywhere. Whether the impo funeral train appears in token of the hig civilization and refinement, or whether dead body of the naked savage is thrown the desert sands to be devoured by the hy or the vulture, yet the phenomenon itsel unchanged. Not an iota of its despotic p